

TEXTILE BULLETIN

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April 15, 1939

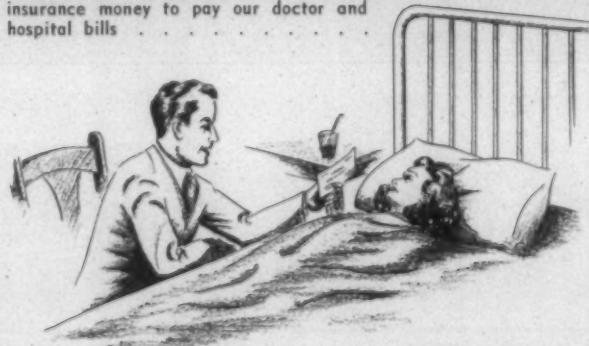
No. 4

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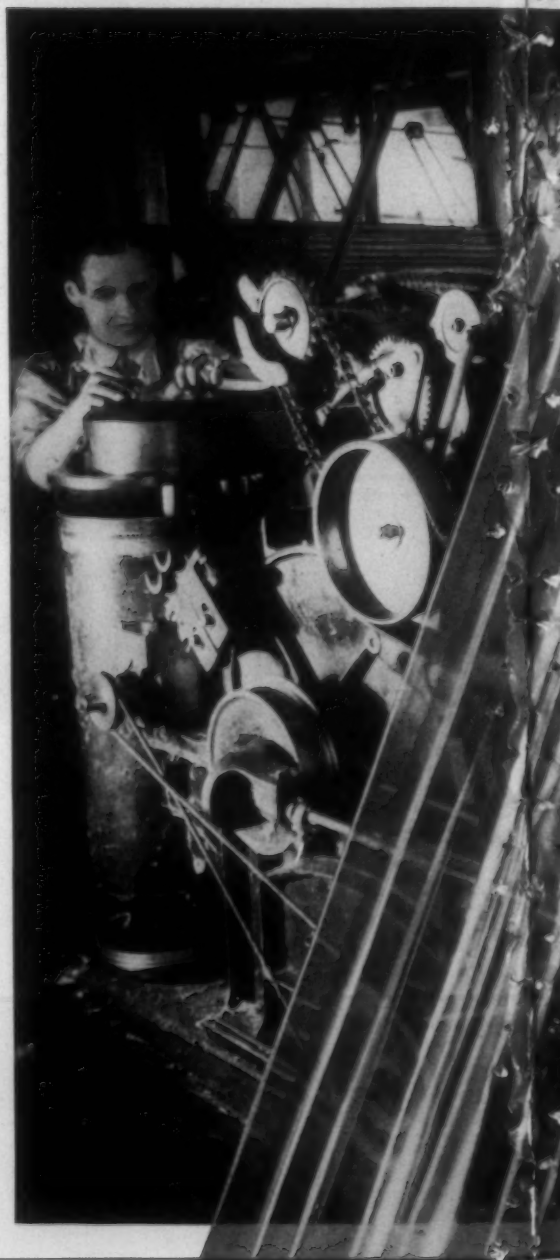
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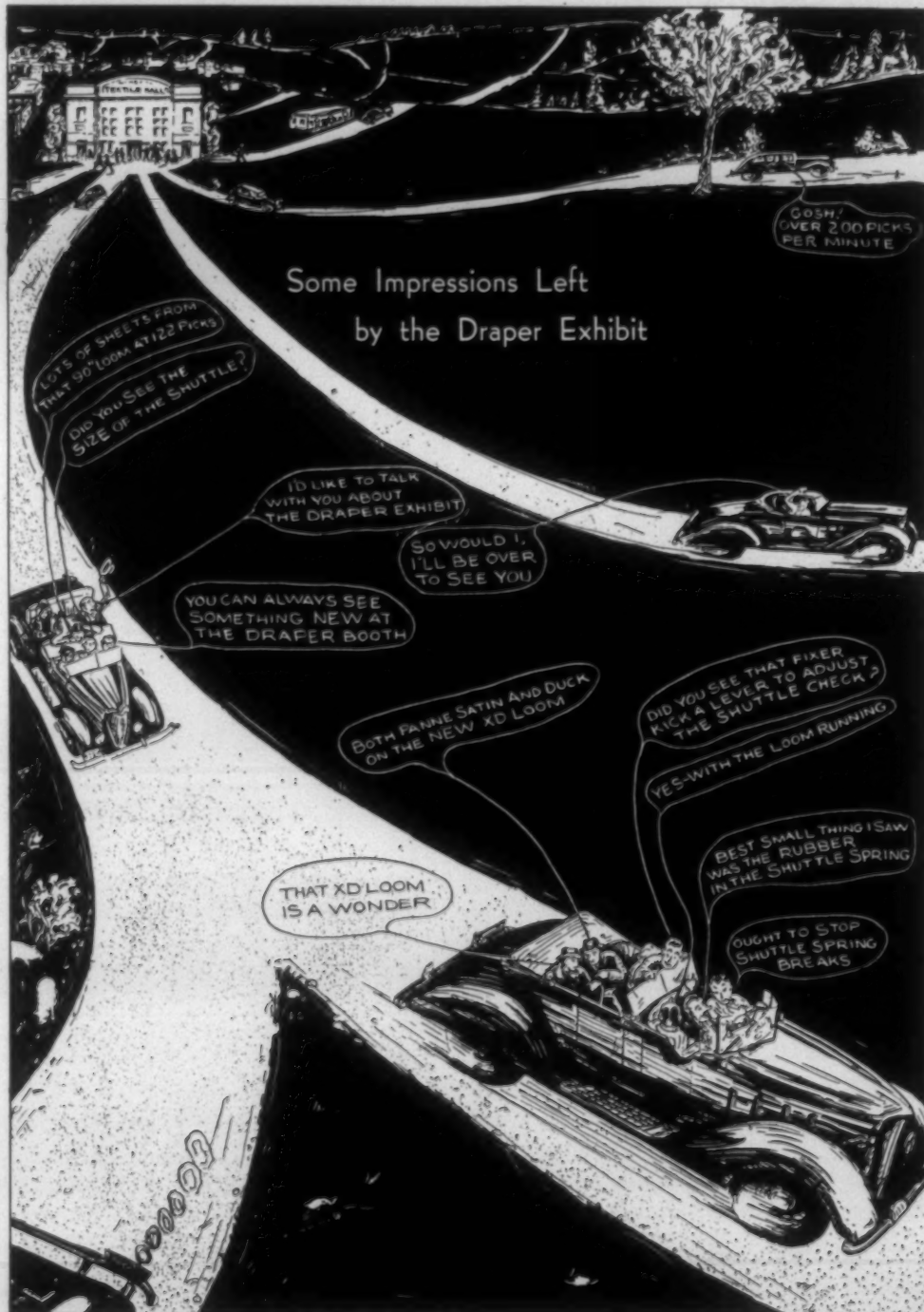
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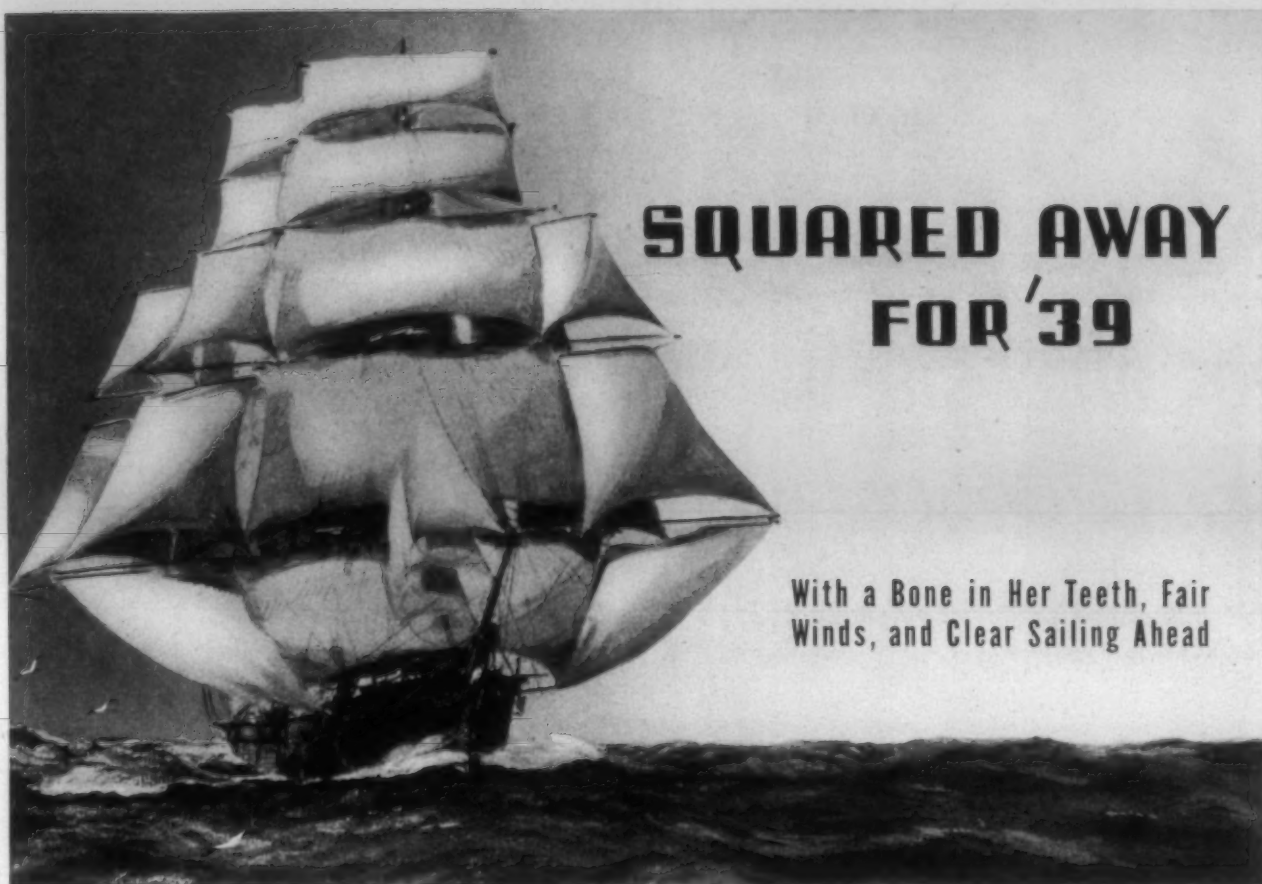
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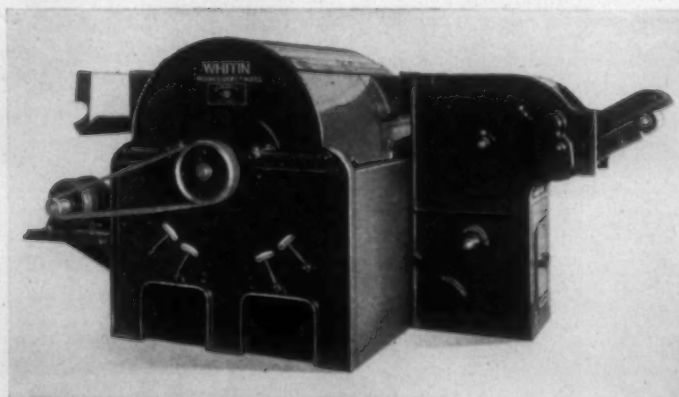
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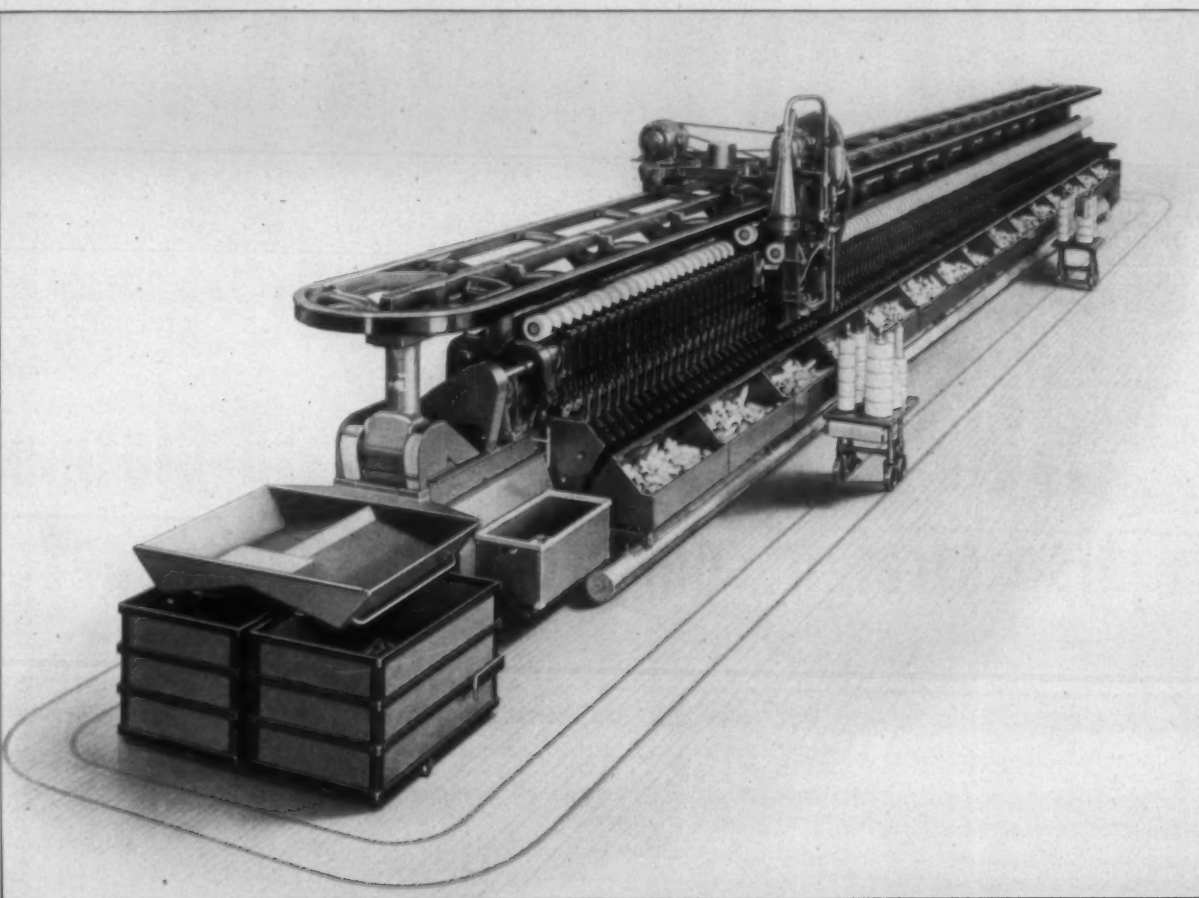
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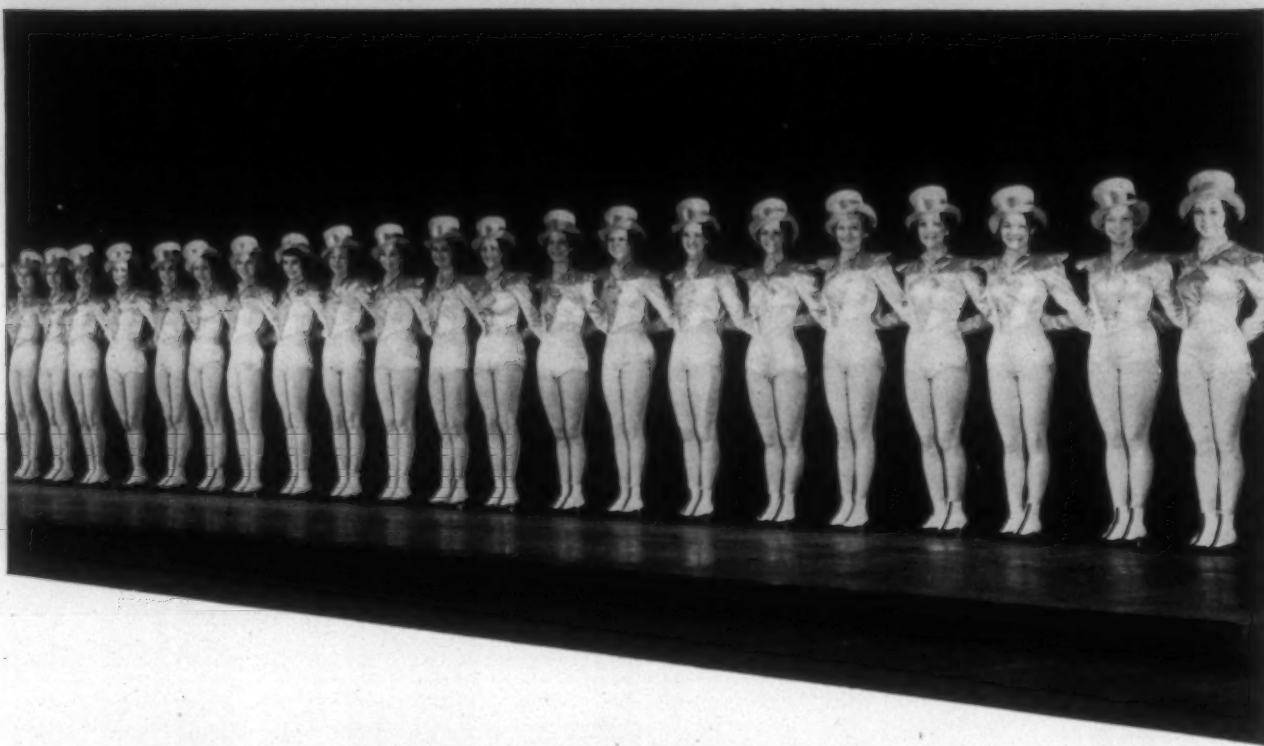


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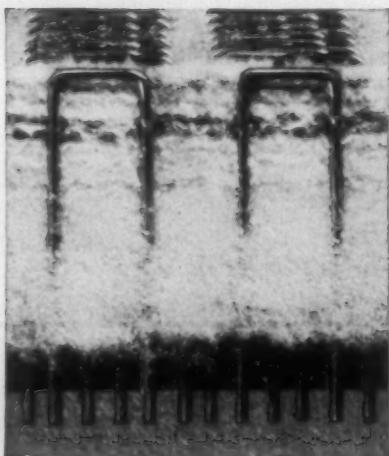
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Changes in Cotton Futures Contracts Urgently Needed

By Leavelle McCampbell

IN 1938, the Cotton Exchanges dealt in approximately forty-two million bales of cotton. They sold the entire crop nearly four times over. They operated about 1,375 hours and did business at the rate of over thirty thousand bales each business hour.

One would think that such huge volume, done at such an amazing rate, would require a large and well assorted stock of fresh merchandise, of reasonably good quality. One would think that organizations able to build on such a scale would be quite adept at pleasing important customers like the American cotton mills in matters concerning accurate weighing and delivery in usable shape at convenient points. In drawing such conclusions, however, one would be mistaken.

The stock is not large. It consists of about 36,000 bales of "certificated" cotton which, if it moved toward consumption at the rate cited, would last just one hour and twelve minutes. What a turnover!

The stock is not fresh. In fact it is rather shopworn. This is a tender topic and the Exchanges are a little sensitive and secretive when the subject of age is mentioned. A reliable authority, however, has disclosed that only six or seven per cent of this merchandise is dated 1939. About half of it came into stock in 1938. About one-third was received in 1937. About one-twelfth is two to four years old and several hundred bales belong to a more remote past.

The stock is not of reasonably good quality. Most of it is what a Southerner would call "pretty sorry cotton." From a report dated March 6, 1939, we learn that out of 35,715 bales, there was not a single bale of middling fair white cotton, strict good middling white, good middling white, good middling extra white or strict middling extra white. There were only 58 bales of good middling white. There were 2,096 bales of strict middling white. There were 2,846 bales of middling white, which is the contract grade. Below this grade there were 5,520 bales of strict low middling. The largest item was 14,065 bales of low middling. There were 2,304 bales described as "tinged cotton," 8,449 bales described as "spotted cotton," 195

bales described as "gray cotton," and 180 bales were graded as "yellow tinged cotton." Unfortunately, the classing of this cotton has been a little sketchy. At the recent conference, instances were recited of 194 bales reviewed at New Orleans with the result that 149 were declared untenderable; of 1,066 reviewed at Savannah, with the result that 182 were reduced in grade or staple and 262 were declared untenderable; of 1,841 bales reviewed at Mobile, with the result that 329 were reduced in grade or staple and 444 were declared untenderable.

Steps to rejuvenate the stock are finally being taken. The plan is to inaugurate a system of small fines on aged bales. This may slightly accelerate the movement of this stock, but it will not cure the condition of which mills complain. There should be a two year dead-line. Low middling cotton and grades such as tinged, spotted, gray and stained cotton should be heavily penalized or cut out entirely. The remainder should be assembled in spinnable lots even if that means reducing both Exchange contracts to 50 bales or possibly to 25 bales.

The stock also includes about 150,000 yards of be-draggled gunny sacking and some 245 tons of rusty iron ties. These items are not thrown in with the purchase. The buyer must take

The Chairman of the Board of the Graniteville Co. urges sweeping changes in cotton futures contracts to bring the prices in line with what textile manufacturers actually have to pay for cotton. Says shippers and exchanges have "developed certain practices solely for their own profit which subtract from price the farmer gets for his cotton and add to what the mills pay for it."

them with the cotton, at exactly the same poundage price as that he pays for the cotton. Of course this fact is discounted when the price is fixed but nevertheless it depresses the quotations just that much. Mills have frequently condemned the sale of cotton by gross weight. No impartial person has ever said one word in favor of it, yet this indefensible practice, which defeats the proper packaging of cotton, is part and parcel of present Exchange contracts.

For months, American and National, the two leading cotton manufacturing associations, have pleaded to have the Exchanges amend their contracts to provide spinnable deliveries, to clean up the unsavory certificated stock situation, to cut out favoritism running to the seller's advantage and to make other changes that will preclude just such happenings as the recent "inverted" March position and its final collapse in the closing moments of trading. These constructive suggestions have met with

stubborn opposition. The claim that delivery in spinnable units is impracticable is actually put forward by men whose firms make such deliveries day after day in normal business practice.

In passing, it is interesting to note that the collapse in the price of March cotton found bottom and the market acquired constructive support at the precise point which reflected "carrying charges under May." Although the incident which marked the closing moments of trading was ridiculous in its dénouement and fittingly followed by an explanation which did not explain, it had one virtue. It proved beyond dispute that this "inverted" market, supported by a faulty contract, *was* artificial. While Secretary Wallace, by "locking up cotton" *did* help to "set the stage," it is begging the point to describe him as the leading actor in this performance. Such an alibi is too flimsy. It should be noted, too, that this same "inverted" relationship, so harmful to the orderly distribution of cloth, now obtains between May and July blackboard quotations and again offers evidence that influences of doubtful merit are at work.

The Exchanges have been singularly indifferent to requests to establish delivery points at such American mill centers as New Bedford, Charlotte, Augusta, and Montgomery. Present delivery points sharply favor foreign mills. For them, each of these points is en route to market. In spite of this advantage some of these points are used only in a limited way. For instance, recent reports show the New York warehouses entirely empty.

Present Lots Might As Well Be Hay

Shippers agree that Exchange contracts cry for correction but the only proposals they advance are to shorten differentials they themselves had a hand in establishing and to add some forty qualities to the sixty now deliverable. They fail to propose compensating eliminations. They still refuse to recognize that a conglomerate delivery, within a single fifty or hundred bale contract, makes cotton as unspinnable and useless from a practical manufacturing standpoint as though it were a similar quantity of hay, and that it is this very thing which subtracts from Exchange contracts "the element of substance" so absolutely essential if blackboard quotations are to be kept in line with true value. It is, of course, obvious to any impartial person that their proposals would unbalance the contract still further in seller's favor and that mills can not afford to consent to such changes unless and until their own proposals receive favorable consideration.

There are those on Beaver Street, on Worth Street, and in mill centers who feel that this is a private controversy; that it should be conducted behind closed doors. We fail to agree. In a rather extended business life it has been my experience that contracts which are not fair both ways are not fair at all and that things which will not stand open discussion are usually a little sour. When the forum is open, a just cause has a way of winning support from unexpected quarters. I feel quite strongly that this controversy concerns each of us in the long, long list of those who produce or deal in cotton or cotton textiles. Mill workers have a particularly important stake, for if the normal flow of cloth in trade channels is choked, it is they who suffer most.

The prices obtainable for this certificated stock and for these conglomerate deliveries are broadcasted. It is

these prices which determine the entire cotton price structure. On the cotton price structure rests the entire superstructure of cotton cloth prices. It simply is not possible to build sound cloth prices over such an unsound foundation.

True Value of Cotton

Farmers, mills and the general public are frequently assured that it is the purpose of the Cotton Exchanges to reflect in their quotations, the true value of cotton. So far as I know, they have never established a definition of "true value" by which their operations may be measured. The present atmosphere might clear quite a bit if all those concerned could agree upon such a definition, as:

"The true value of cotton is the net weight price agreed upon between a responsible buyer and a responsible seller, which culminates in actual delivery of such cotton, and marks a forward step on the road from producer to consumer."

Whether applied to present or future delivery, it is important that any definition of this kind be based on trading at arm's length and that it contemplate physical transfer of ownership together with some progress toward final consumption. If any of these three elements is lacking, a fictitious atmosphere is created.

Proposed Amendments

Here are the amendments to present Exchange contracts which our group of mills feel will establish a fairer basis of trading. These changes offer the shippers practically everything for which they ask and stand four square for spinnable deliveries, for clean stock and for honest weight.

Cotton should be tenderable only in one hundred bale lots of a single grade, in a single staple, at a single delivery point. With this change "contract cotton" will become "spinnable cotton" from a practical standpoint. Whenever this is accomplished, we shall have gone a long way toward bringing blackboard quotations into line with prices mills actually pay for cotton. However, in order to insure a wide market, seller at his option, should be allowed to deliver such lots in any one of the present variety of grades and staples except low middling, tinged, gray, stained, and spotted cotton, plus any increase in number of staples caused by raising the staple standard and by introducing stapling in thirty-seconds.

Drastic measures should be taken to make the certificated stock commercially desirable to the end that mills may use it if they are willing to assume delivery charges. This, too, will tend to bring blackboard quotations up to true value.

The contract should be based on net weight. This will increase blackboard quotations about four and one-half per cent without adding to mill cost and create various advantages all along the line, from farmer to manufacturer. Today, cotton occupies the ridiculous position of being the only commodity bought and sold by gross weight. Sooner or later, a Federal law will force trading by net weight. Why not do it voluntarily and have one law less?

The contract should be based on one inch cotton. Inch staple is almost precisely the average of the crop; furthermore, inch staple is produced in greater volume than any

(Continued on Page 39)

Carolina Group Discusses

MILL OPERATION PROBLEMS

At Spring Meeting

THE first part of the discussion at the Spring meeting of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association was published in the April 1st issue, and included the showing of a film on lubrication, discussion of lubrication, weaving problems, etc.

The weaving and lubrication discussion having been concluded, the meeting was turned over to the chairman, W. J. Jennings, of the Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C., and a stenographic report of the remainder follows:

Chairman Jennings: As Mr. Copeland is still not here, and Mr. Barton is through when he gets through the weave room, they have asked me to lead the discussion on carding and spinning. Before we commence that I want to say that the carding and spinning in the majority of the mills all over the country have gone through a radical change within the last two or three or four years.

We have spent several weeks this year changing over our 10 x 5 frames from intermediates to slubbers. The maximum draft on that is 6.0 to 10.0. I was so situated that I had to put on 9.70, so I have only about .30 left to play on if it gets too heavy.

What we have to think about is the preparation of the cotton and the quality of the goods after we get through. Mr. "A," do your pickers give you a good, uniform lap to start with?

Mr. "A": Yes, sir.

Chairman Jennings: Suppose you roll a lap out on the floor and take off 25 or 30 yards of it, how much variation in ounces would you get in there, weighing it yard by yard?

Mr. "A": We have not made those tests, but we do check our weight from the cards, which is the same thing.

Chairman: The machine builders say they will guarantee to deliver it yard for yard the same weight. I have tested it in that way and weighed it yard for yard, getting an ounce variation in the different machines. I think that is good. Has anyone else tested it in that way? Say we are making a 14-ounce lap, we would get from 14.0 to 13.5 to maybe 14.5, and never more than that.

Does anyone want to ask any questions about the picker room?

Sliver Variation On Cards

All right, if nobody is having trouble with the picking we will go on to the cards. We shall not go into the full details of carding, because we have not time, but I should like to ask how much variation you get on your cards.

Mr. "K": We have very little variation—perhaps two grains. Two or three.

Chairman Jennings: Two grains—that is extra good.

Mr. "K": Yes, sir, we think so.

Chairman: I heard a man say some time ago that if he got down to ten grains he thought it was fine.

Mr. "K": We get closer than that.

Mr. "L": I think if we would all test out our variation we would find we have from 15 to 20 grains. Of course, it will not average all the way through, but if you weigh just after stripping you will find you have a light sliver there.

Mr. Jennings: How long do you think the end ought to run after stripping?

Mr. "L": I think it ought to run 40 or 50 yards. We strip four times a day.

Mr. Jennings: Has anybody ever measured that?

Mr. "L": No, sir, I have not measured it.

Chairman Jennings: We have a man that measured it. Tell them how much it is.

Mr. "M": We measured 70 yards. It averaged 15 grains lighter. Then the sliver will come back up.

Mr. "N": I should like to say that we just stop the cards and strip them, take them line for line, and we creel our drawing all at one time. I think it is best to do that.

Drawing

Chairman Jennings: We have quit creeling our drawings, and run just one can at a time. We have been doing that for about three weeks and know that we have helped the condition on account of which we changed.

What about drawing? Some of us have good drawing, and some have not. Do your weights come from the drawing as regular and uniform as you think they should? There are some drawings that will put it out all right and give a uniform weight; that is if they have a good, uniform weight behind.

It was my pleasure to go through a couple of mills about two or three weeks ago, and in those two mills they had no drawing frames. I want to tell you they were certainly doing some pretty work. I made it my business to talk to the carder there quite a little while, and I asked him about the variation from his long-draft slubber. He has the same machine I have. He said his variation is not very great. He asked me if I wanted to see his sizings, and of course I did. He sized up some of the yarn he had made from these long-draft slubbers,

and it was all right. Of course, we can expect yarn made of from 1.0 to 1.50 or 1.80 hank roving to vary some as it comes from the bobbin, but his was a good average.

Trumpet Setting

Mr. "O": I should like to ask this question. I have heard right much discussion recently about the setting of the trumpet on the front of the drawing. I understand there is a gauge to show how to set it. How should that be set for 15/16" cotton?

Chairman: You mean the trumpet that delivers the roving to the calender roll?

Mr. "O": Yes, sir.

Chairman: Has anybody anything to say about that? That is one on me.

Mr. "P": I think it ought to be set just as close as you can get it, because if it is set off a little bit it has a tendency to stretch the sliver. You ought to get it as close as possible without rubbing; that is my experience with it.

Mr. "A": I think the size of the opening in the trumpet has as much to do with it as anything else. The weight of the sliver on your drawing and the size of the opening in the trumpet have a lot to do with the running of the work. If you have a 50-grain sliver, or a 65-grain sliver, you should have the proper opening in the trumpet to take care of that without stretching. I think the opening in the trumpet is very important.

Chairman: That opens up another field right there. Suppose you are running a 60-grain sliver and the trumpet is absolutely right and you are getting a nice, even sliver, but if you change that to a 50-grain sliver you have some trouble. It looks as if you would have to change the opening of the trumpet or change the compensating gear to make up for that. We are doing that right now.

It seems all of us are satisfied with long-draft slubbers, and we shall have to go on into the spinning room. There are lots of questions that might be asked on long-draft spinning. Taking your stock prepared in the carding room as best you can prepare it for the spinning room, do you get the results in the spinning room that you want and that you expect to get?

Mr. "A": We are pleased with the results we are getting on long-draft spinning, especially with the one-process drawing. We feel that we have improved our yarn; we are getting better breaking strength and more evenness; I think the spinner will bear me out that we are getting less variation in numbers. Many factors, of course, have a bearing on that.

Chairman: We have some business to attend to before we leave, and I am going to interrupt the discussion for a moment so that we can take it up now. A member of the Executive Committee has to be chosen to succeed W. Lexie Davis, whose term expires this spring. Are there any nominations?

... C. F. Campbell, overseer of carding, Statesville Cotton Mill, Statesville, N. C., was nominated and was

then elected to membership on the Executive Committee.

Chairman Jennings: We can continue our discussion on long-draft spinning for a few minutes, if you desire. Are there any more questions?

Mr. "A": I should like to ask one. What is the finest yarn that is being produced from single-process roving?

Mr. Jennings: Well, I am making 26s; that is the finest I am making out of it. Is anybody making anything finer than that? (No response heard.)

Let's go back to the oiling for a minute. What kind of oil is best for the comb boxes on cards? Do you use oil or do you use grease? That question was handed in, and I thought of it, too. Do you use heavy oil or light or medium, or what, in your comb boxes?

Question: Is anyone here running ball bearing comb boxes?

Chairman Jennings: Yes.

Ball Bearing Comb Boxes

Question: Do you find any real saving in that?

Mr. Jennings: I have six or seven ball bearing comb boxes running. Two of them have been running for a couple of years, and the other four or five were just put on this last year. Our instructions were to oil them or grease them once a year. Put a good grease in them once a year, and that is sufficient. I would say these boxes are giving us absolute satisfaction and there is no oil or grease whatsoever thrown from them.

Member: The reason I asked that is because I saw ball bearing comb boxes installed all the way through on about 70 or 80 cards. They have been running eight years, and those people have had no trouble at all.

Mr. "R": Some time ago I had trouble with the index fingers rusting on dobby looms. Is there any fluid we can use on those to clean them? If we put oil on them we feel that they stick up. We have new heads and have run them only a short time, and the index fingers rust and give us trouble. With the older heads they do not seem to bother us. We oil all parts of the head except those index fingers. If those get greasy they stick up and give us trouble.

Mr. "S": I have built a roof over the head to keep those index fingers dry. Then I used graphite instead of oil. Take them out and file them to get the rust off, and when you put them back keep them dry.

Chairman: You have a high relative humidity?

Mr. "R": About 70.

Chairman Jennings: That is rather high.

With no further business to come before the meeting, it was then adjourned.

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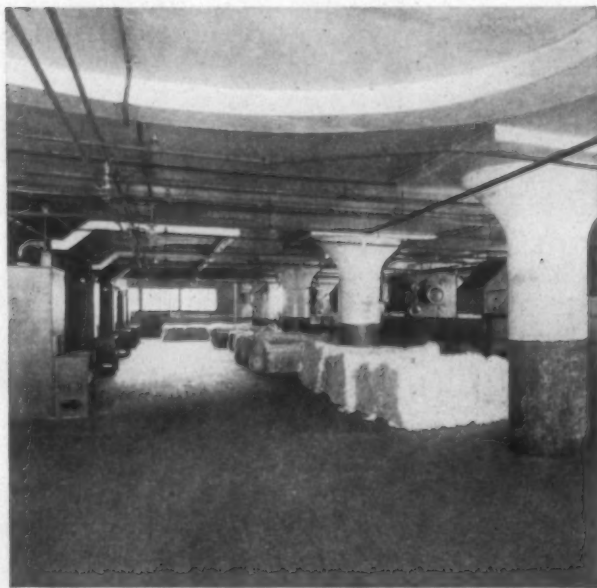
How To Prevent Uneven Yarn

Following are further articles submitted in the contest on "How to Prevent Uneven Yarn." A total of 75 articles were submitted, and the winners will be announced as soon as the judges have had time to properly read the articles and judge their merit.

NUMBER NINE

A good grade of cotton, with an even staple, is essential to produce even yarn. A mill set to attain the best results with a given cotton, with its organization of drafts, speeds, and twists, by putting in abnormal cotton will get into trouble quickly, beginning in the picker room. A stock with a varying character must be avoided. Use all the space allowed for laying down the mixing, so as to make it as large as possible, and obtain a uniform blend. A trained set of operators, with plenty of intelligence, and with an interest in their position, will do more to prevent uneven yarn than any one thing I know of.

The feed controls must be kept in the proper working order, so as to keep as near a constant level as possible, in the feed boxes. The journals, bearings, and gears on the feed rolls must be kept in good mechanical condition,



so as to keep the beater from pulling the cotton from the feed rolls in tufts, or bunches. Beaters should be set properly, and run at the correct speed, according to the grade and staple of the stock used.

The air draft should be regulated so that the stock will leave the beater blade quickly, and spread evenly on the cages. Be sure the settings of all moving parts are right. See that the ratio of speed between the moving parts are correct. See that all repairs are made at once. Do not neglect the cleaning, especially the dust flues, from the picker to the dust house. See that the apron does not slip. The beater shaft bearings must be in good condi-

tion. The blades should be straight and sharp. Any projections that may be inside the picker should be kept down. Repair all damaged places on the cage at once. See that the evener motion is kept in perfect working order all the time. Be sure that no oil or grease gets on the cones, keep the belts clean, and of the proper width and length. Keep all bolts and nuts tight, so as to keep all parts in their correct position. Check up on the weight of the laps every day. A weighting of the lap, yard for yard, should be made once a week.

Cards

The card is the most important machine, in regards to evenness of yarn. I can not give any settings, as that will have to be done in accordance with the kind of stock in use. But to prevent uneven yarn or sliver, the card must be kept clean, the laps spliced evenly. The card should be kept in good mechanical condition. The floor should be solid, so as to keep down vibration. Alignment and leveling is necessary, good bearings on the cylinder and doffer, lickerin, and feed roll. Good clothing on the carding elements. Lickerin must be sharp, and true, and run at the proper speed. Make all settings as close as possible without rubbing. A lap should be even, with no bumps or torn places in it. Keep the clothing sharp, and do not let the cans run too full before doffing, as this will strain the sliver. The atmospheric condition must be kept correct.

Drawing Frames

To prevent making uneven sliver at this process, the machine must be kept clean. Care must be used in creeling, and doffing, and oiling. The frames should be checked at intervals for worn parts, such as gears, bad top rolls, bad roll necks. The roll covers should be kept clean. The spoons, trumpets, and coiler head should be in good condition. The sliver should be weighted on each shift, as a lot of the weight can be controlled at the finisher drawing.

Roving Frames

The condition of this frame must be good, to keep from making uneven yarn. Some of the things to do to prevent it from making uneven roving is to keep it level and lined, replace all worn parts at once, such as gears, spindles, bolsters, flyers, top rolls, roll stands, bad belts, bad studs and shafts, pressers, steel roll necks. Keep the backlash out from the pulley to the bobbin, so as to not stretch the roving. Keep the roving traverse in good operating condition. Watch the tension carefully to keep roving from being stretched. The oiling should be done properly. A sizing should be made on each shift, and a record kept for reference.

Spinning

Assuming that we have an even stock up to this process, we will have to be very careful to prevent making

(Continued on Page 41)



BUT A 50% WASTE IN BEARING LUBRICATION wasn't discovered until we used Tycol Green Cast Grease

"Conditions in our mill involving heavy pressure and high temperature seemed too severe for the grease being used in our bearings. It thinned down and oozed out. . . . "We switched to Tycol Green Cast Grease. Bearings ordinarily packed twice a day, now require only one filling. The Tycol Grease resists separation better—and even under the most severe conditions gives complete satisfaction." . . . Like thousands of Tycol users, this operator gets more lubrication per pound of grease because Tycol Green Cast Greases have more high-grade paraffine base cylinder oil—less soap. They "stay put" even in worn bearings—result: a good film of protection. Tycol Green Cast Greases are made of a consistency to suit every need. . . . Why not search your plant for hidden losses resulting from poor lubrication? You may discover new operating economies. A Tide Water engineer will gladly help you make the survey. He will recommend the Tycol lubricant "engineered to fit your job." Tide Water Associated Oil Company, Tide Water Division, 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.



THERE IS A COMPLETE
LINE OF TYCOL LUBRICANTS
SCIENTIFICALLY ENGINEERED
FOR EVERY INDUSTRIAL USE

TIDE WATER

INDUSTRIAL LUBRICANTS

David Clark Defeated for Trustee

At a joint meeting of the Senate and House Committees on University Trustee, held just before the adjournment of the North Carolina Legislature, David Clark, editor of the TEXTILE BULLETIN, was first elected and then defeated for Trustee of the University of North Carolina.

Under the law, twenty-five trustees are elected at each bi-annual session of the Legislature and persons are also elected to fill vacancies caused by deaths or resignations, of which there were four this year.

During the joint meeting of the House and Senate Committee the first ballot for the person to fill the ninth position was: David Clark 13, George Stephens of Asheville 16, C. W. Tillett of Charlotte 6.

The second ballot was David Clark 18, George Stephens 16, C. W. Tillett none.

The balloting proceeded until all of the twenty-five trustees to be elected for eight-year terms had been selected and four elected to fill vacancies or short terms.

After the vote had been completed and several of the friends of David Clark had left the meeting to attend the meetings of other legislative committees, a pre-arranged motion was made, by close friends of President Frank Graham, to reconsider the election of David Clark.

The first two ballots resulted in a standing vote tie between David Clark and George Stephens of Asheville, N. C., whereupon a secret ballot was ordered to permit members to vote contrary to their pledges without same being known, and on that ballot the vote was George Stephens 18, David Clark 16.

Thus was David Clark elected to the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina for a term of eight years and then removed by the trickery of a group of graduates of the Chapel Hill unit after several of his friends had left the hall.

The University of North Carolina, under the plan of consolidation as perfected several years ago, is composed of the University at Chapel Hill, N. C., State College at Raleigh, N. C., and the Woman's College at Greensboro, N. C. At the present time, not counting four who are former students of both institutions, 63 of the trustees are graduates of the Chapel Hill unit, but only 10 who are graduates of State College.

Among the trustees there are 3 farmers, 4 engineers, 7 textile men and 48 lawyers. David Clark, who was defeated, is a graduate of State College, a graduate engineer and a representative of the textile industry.

Seek Industry for Old Pelham, S. C., Plant

Pelham, S. C.—Purchasers of the historic Pelham Mill property hope to establish there some sort of textile industry, possibly a hosiery mill, it was learned recently.

Walter C. Griffin, Greenville cotton dealer, made the purchase from James E. Mitchell Company of Philadelphia, Pa., at a price understood to be in the neighborhood of \$30,000 or \$35,000.

The mill property includes 300 acres of land, two mill buildings, a large group of residences, a dam, a store and an office building.

The plant, one of the oldest in this section, has not

been operated for the last several years. The late Henry T. Crigler of Greenville was president for many years.

Wholesale Dry Goods Institute Charged With Monopoly

Washington, D. C.—The Wholesale Dry Goods Institute, comprising 135 individuals and corporations selling dry goods, has been charged by the Federal Trade Commission with conspiring to force manufacturers of dry goods to confine their sales to them, the wholesalers.

The institute, the commission alleged, was organized for the ostensible purpose of improving trade practices within the wholesale field, bettering trade relations between wholesalers and other elements of the textile industry, studying merchandising methods, analyzing operating costs, and allocating sales effort.

Actually, the commission charged, the institute has prepared a virtual blacklist of manufacturers who sell to chain and retail stores as well as to wholesalers, and has coerced many manufacturers to confine sales of their products to members of the institute.

These actions were declared to create a monopoly under the Federal Trade Commission Act, and the respondents were allowed 20 days in which to file an answer.

Huge Cotton Deal Falls Through

Manchester, Eng.—Secret negotiations involving 750,000 bales of American cotton valued at between \$30,000,000 and \$35,000,000 were disclosed on April 9th to have been unsuccessful.

A Lancashire cotton corporation recently was offered the cotton through a finance house in a deal covering a period of three years and on terms which an official of the corporation said were advantageous. The cotton was to have been delivered from time to time.

"While the offer was attractive on the surface," the official said, "the corporation decided to turn it down."

"This action was taken in the best interests of the industry as a whole. Had we accepted the proposal it would have upset the whole merchandising system in this country."

Woven Cotton Goods More Than Half Value Of S. C. Mfg. Products

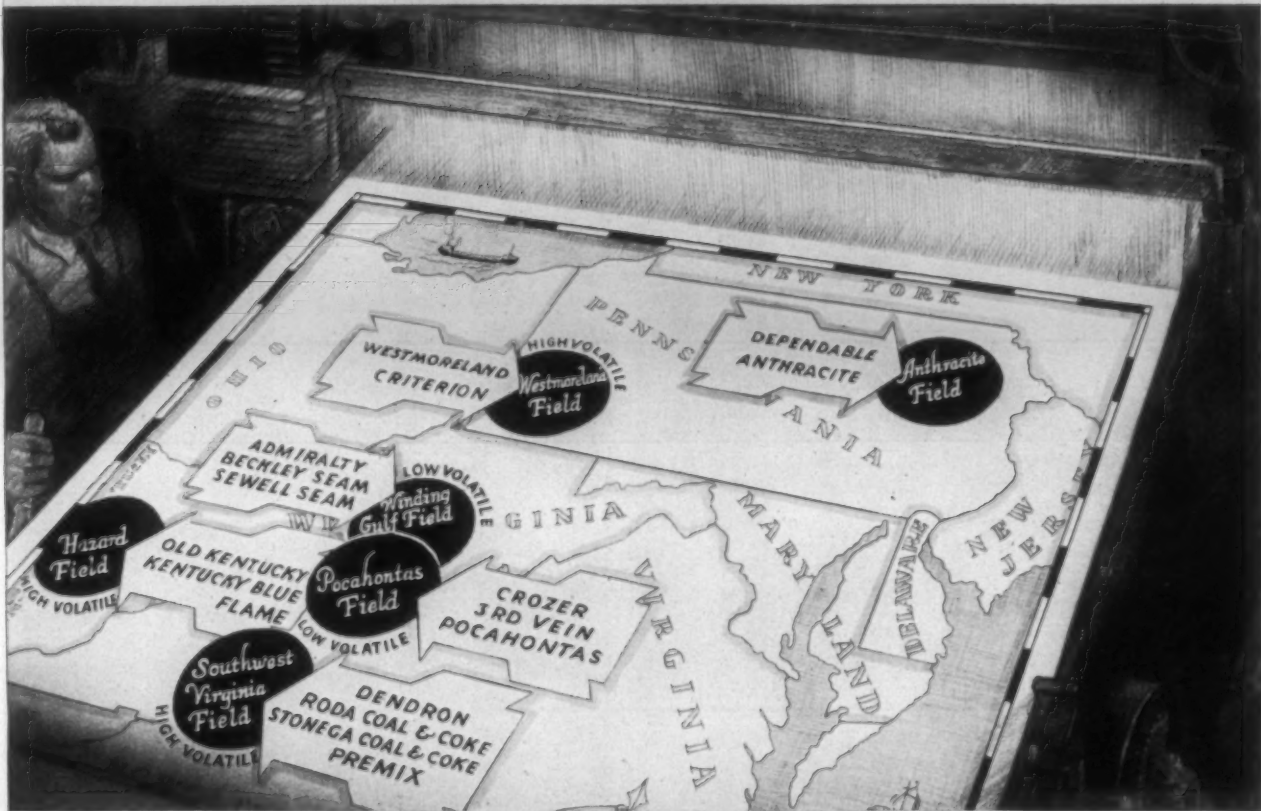
Washington, D. C.—The Census Bureau reported April 5th that more than half the value of products manufactured in South Carolina during 1937 were cotton woven goods.

Their value was placed at \$216,800,000 out of a total value of manufactured products of \$409,911,000. The figures were based on the census of manufactures taken in 1937.

Values of other products manufactured in South Carolina that year included: cotton yarn and thread, \$19,744,000; dyeing and finishing cotton fabric, \$24,418,000; rayon broad woven goods, \$25,125,000; lumber and timber products, \$17,066,000, and fertilizers, \$13,204,000.

Wages paid to 129,748 workers in 1,193 establishments totaled \$91,791,000.

DESIGN *for* BURNING



A Pattern of POWER and PROFIT.



While it is no doubt recognized generally, that all coal is not alike . . . only those who have adopted the specific coal of the right analysis for a given purpose, can be completely aware of the operating economies offered by the right coal.

The brands of coal available through General Coal each offer individual characteristics. A study of your power needs and facilities will disclose the one that is best and most economically suited to your plant. The service conveniences offered by General Coal's strategically located offices assure an additional advantage that means increased profits to you.

GENERAL COAL COMPANY

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NEW YORK
CHARLESTON, S. C.

PITTSBURGH
BUFFALO

GENERAL COAL

Print Cloth Mills Move To Improve Position

A movement is under way in the print cloth division of the South's cotton textile industry to correct some of the shortcomings that have plagued the industry for years.

It is sought to formulate a plan of action which would impound all of the present stocks of print cloth, to be released from time to time upon the approval of a committee of mill men and others. Also, mills would be placed on a curtailed schedule of 60 hours of operation per week.

The committee, headed by J. E. Sirrine, of Greenville, S. C., included in its personnel such men as F. W. Symmes, E. S. McKissick, J. B. Harris and W. D. Anderson, all prominent in the print cloth industry.

In order to put this program into effect for a period of three months, which is sought, representatives of 95 per cent of the looms of the industry would have to sign the agreement.

Details of the agreement the mills are being asked to sign are as follows:

"We hereby declare our intention to carry out the program set forth which we understand to be substantially as follows:

"(1) That the elimination of the third shift will be continued for one year from July 1, 1939.

"(2) That production schedules will be decreased to not exceed 60 hours per loom per week, on all looms making print cloths, for the months of April, May and June, 1939, or three months from the date this program shall become effective, and that this schedule will be continued beyond that period if in the judgment of the committee and the industry it is sound and advisable.

"(3) That sales will be limited to current production until such time as the committee finds it advisable to modify this phase of the program. Sales from inventory to be made only as outlined in explanatory letter.

"(4) This program will begin when and if similar declarations are made by mills representing 95 per cent of all looms operating on print cloths."

Constructions Covered

Constructions covered by the program follows:

36	-in.	60x48	6.70
36	-in.	64x60	5.75
36	-in.	68x72	5.15
38½	-in.	44x40	8.20
38½	-in.	48x48	7.15
38½	-in.	60x48	6.25
38½	-in.	64x56	5.50
38½	-in.	64x60	5.35
39	-in.	56x44	6.60
39	-in.	68x72	4.75
39	-in.	72x76	4.25
40	-in.	64x60	5.15
44	-in.	48x48	6.40
39	-in.	80x80	4.00

Plain Narrow Print Cloths

25	-in.	40x32	14.75
27	-in.	64x60	7.60
28	-in.	64x60	7.30
32	-in.	64x60	6.50

Pajama Checks

36½	-in.	64x60	5.75
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36½-in. 72x80 4.70

36½-in. 88x88 4.00

Carded Broadcloths

36½-in. 80x56 5.10/5.15

36½-in. 80x60 5.00

37 -in. 100x60 4.10

37 -in. 112x60 3.85

37½-38-in. 90x60 4.32

And such other kindred fabrics as are made for general purposes and not for special use by manufacturers.

The committee has been instructed to endeavor to extend the curtailment program to all types of cloths made of print cloth yarns, because of the fact that all of them are affected by print cloth prices and that in order to secure the proper effect the curtailment should be general.

To do this would greatly delay putting the plan into effect. The committee believes that for the present it would be wise to cover only such print cloth constructions as were included in the program of July 1, 1938, concerning the elimination of the third shift, and to extend the program later when and as declarations are made covering other special fabrics.

Textile Foundation To Hold Meets

Textile manufacturers and those associated with the industry may well look forward to a series of meetings scheduled for the first week in May.

Arranged to emphasize educational and research values, the meetings are sponsored jointly by the textile schools, the Textile Foundation and other groups.

Marketing, merchandising, management, progress and profits from the laboratory, training for new responsibilities, vertical integration and inventory policies are some of the subjects to be explored and discussed.

Those who will lead the discussions are all prominently identified as authorities in their particular fields. They include:

Hiram S. Davis, Research Department, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, director of the study on "Vertical Integration in the Textile Industries."

Warren E. Emley, National Bureau of Standards, member of the Textile Foundations Advisory Committee for Scientific Research.

Frederick M. Feiker, General Secretary, American Engineering Council, author of "Training of Men for the Textile Industry."

Stanley B. Hunt, Textile Economics Bureau, member of the Economic Research Committee of the U. S. Institute for Textile Research.

George W. Taylor, Research Department, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, member of the Textile Industry Committee of the Wage and Hour Administration.

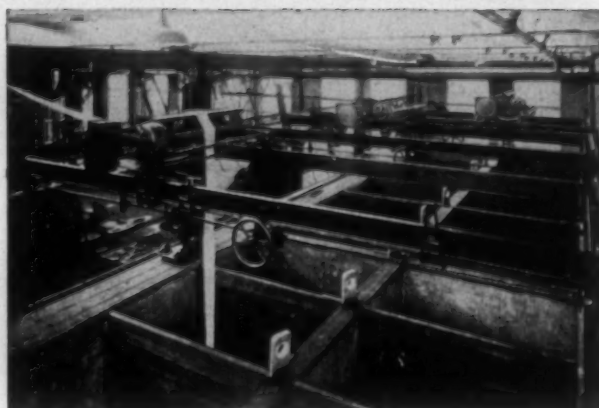
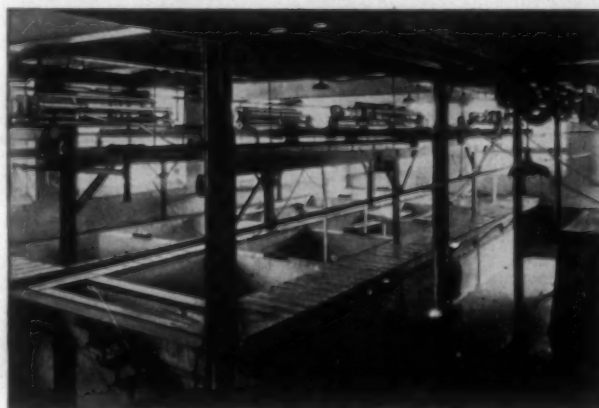
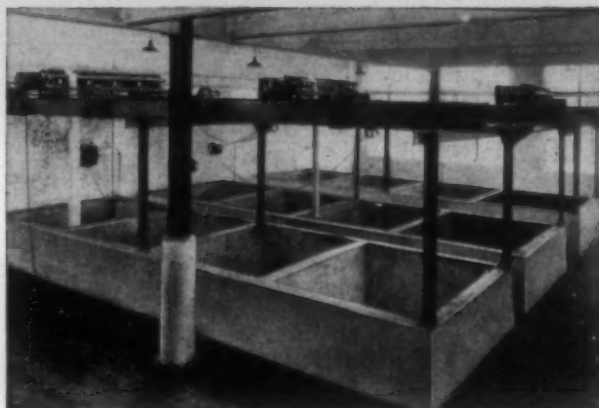
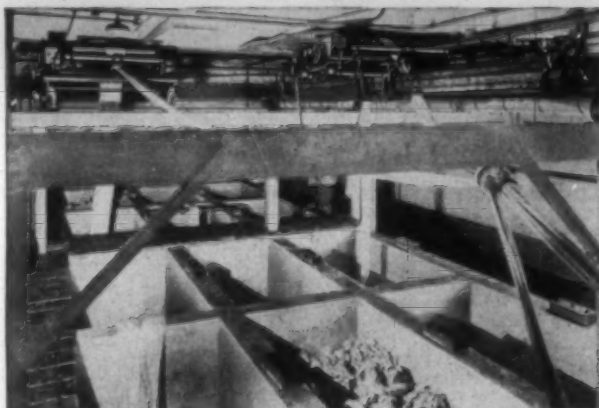
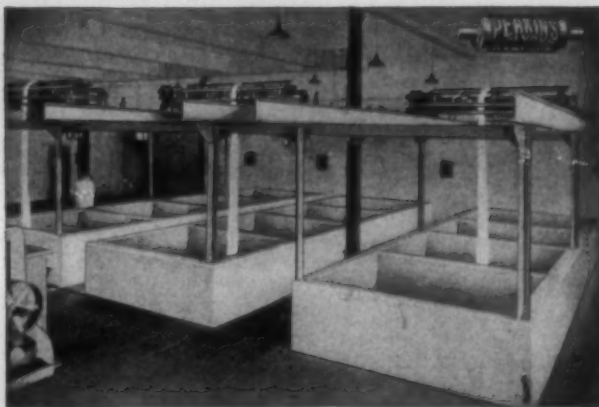
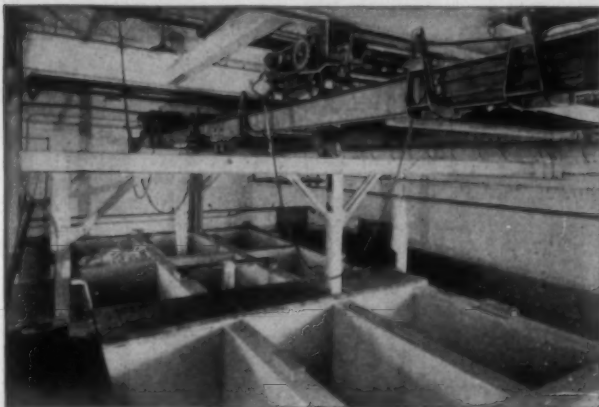
All interested are invited to attend one of the following meetings at 2:30 p. m.

Auburn, Ala., Monday, May 1, Broun Hall.

Atlanta, Ga., Tuesday, May 2, Georgia Tech, Y. M. C. A. Building.

Clemson, S. C., Wednesday, May 3, Engineering Building Auditorium.

Raleigh, N. C., Friday, May 5, College Y. M. C. A.



PERKINS BIN PILERS. These automatic machines eliminate hand labor and losses due to soilage, and snarling or knotting. They pay for themselves in less than two years.

Typical Perkins Bin Piler Installations:—

Appleton Company
Apponaug Co.
Arkwright Corporation
Arnold Print Works
Aspinook Corp.
Bellman Brook Bleachery
Cannon Mills Co.
Chicopee Manufacturing Corp.
Clearwater Manufacturing Co.
Columbia Mills, Inc.
Cranston Print Works Co.
Crystal Springs Bleachery
Dan River Cotton Mills
Danvers Bleachery

Defiance Bleachery
Delta Finishing Co., Inc.
Dodgeville Finishing Co.
Dutchess Bleachery, Inc.
East Lyme Bleachery
Erwin Cotton Mills Co.
Fall River Bleachery
Glenlyon Print Works
Hampton Co.
Johnson & Johnson, Inc.
Kerr Bl. & Fin. Works, Inc.
Lewiston Bl. & Dye Works
Lincoln Bl. & Dye Works
Londale Bl. & Fr. Wks.
Millville Mfg. Co.

Montreal Cottons, Ltd.
Morgan & Hamilton
Mt. Hope Finishing Co.
Nashua Mfg. Co.
No. American Lace Co.
North Carolina Finishing Co.
Pacific Mills (Lawrence, Mass.)
Pacific Mills (Lyman, S. C.)
Pontiac Bleachery
Providence Dy., Bl. & Cal. Co.
Proximity Mfg. Co.
Quaker Lace Company
Queen Dyeing Co.
Rock Hill Print. & Fin. Co.
Rockland Finishing Co.

Rosemary Manufacturing Co.
Sayles Biltmore Bleacheries
S. Slater & Sons, Inc.
Slatersville Finishing Co.
Standard Bleachery Co.
Sterilek Co., Inc.
Stevens Linen Works
Thomaston Bleachery
Union Bleachery
United States Finishing Co.
Utica Willowvale Bleaching Co.
Waldrich Bleachery
Western Shade Cloth Co.
Wilkes-Barre Lace Mfg. Co.

B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc., Holyoke, Mass.

Personal News

Henry P. Kendall, president of the Kendall Mills, was a recent speaker at the Charlotte, N. C., Kiwanis Club.

J. W. O'Neal, superintendent of the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills, is recovering from a severe attack of flu.

A. Frank Bruton has resigned as superintendent of the Dacotah Cotton Mills, Inc., Lexington, N. C.

M. W. Rozar, of the Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., was a recent speaker at the Lions Club of Macon.

Emory Howell has been promoted from assistant to chief designer at the Erlanger Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C.

A. B. Brown, formerly of Belmont, N. C., is now overseer of carding at the Phenix Mills No. 1, Kings Mountain, N. C.

A. F. Hunt has just completed his 25th year of service at the Marion Mfg. Co., East Marion, N. C., as superintendent.

W. J. Erwin, executive vice-president of the Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C., has been elected a director of the Chester (S. C.) Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. R. E. Rupp, of Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C., was the principal speaker at the recent meeting of the North Carolina Section of the American Chemical Society.

F. E. Vantine, treasurer of the Republic Cotton Mills at Great Falls, S. C., has recently been elected president of the Rotary Club of Chester, S. C.

John Boney has been made departmental superintendent of the night carding department, No. 1, of the Gayle unit of the Springs Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C.

Walter J. Dreves, comptroller of the manufacturing division of Marshall Field & Co., Spray, N. C., has resigned that position.

W. T. Morton, formerly of the American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C., is now overseer of spinning, spooling and warping at the Borden Mills, Kingsport, Tenn.

C. J. Meagher, formerly of the Cleveland Cloth Mills, Shelby, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Dacotah Cotton Mills, Inc., Lexington, N. C.

Alex Turner has been promoted from assistant superintendent to superintendent of the Avondale Mills at Alexander City, Ala., succeeding the late Jas. L. Byers.

C. H. Patrick, formerly superintendent of the Union Bleachery at Greenville, S. C., has accepted a position with the sales organization of E. F. Houghton & Co., of Philadelphia, and will have his headquarters at Charlotte, N. C.

J. C. Childers, formerly chief designer of the Erlanger Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C., has been made overseer of weaving at the same mill.

Joseph J. Norton has been promoted to superintendent of the Goodyear Clearwater Mills No. 1, at Cedartown, Ga., to succeed the late Robert H. Stewart.

W. J. Erwin, executive vice-president of the Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C., has been elected a director of the Chester, S. C., Chamber of Commerce.

T. M. Marchant, Jr., son of T. M. Marchant, president of Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville, S. C., was married recently to Miss Elizabeth Lucas of Greenville.

Robert H. Hope has been promoted from overseer of weaving to superintendent of the Erlanger Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C. He is a graduate of Clemson College.

Douglas Tompkins has resigned as secretary and treasurer of the Cutter Mfg. Co., Rock Hill, S. C., to accept a position with the cotton manufacturing division of Joseph Bancroft & Sons, at Reading, Pa.

L. G. Moss, formerly overseer of carding and spinning at Draper, N. C., is now assistant superintendent of the Monaghan plant of the Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville, S. C.

Chas. S. Leigh has been promoted from assistant superintendent to assistant general manager of the Erlanger Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C. Mr. Leigh is a graduate of N. C. State College.

Thomas N. Durst, of Columbia, S. C., has been elected president of the Carolinas Cotton Warehouses Association. E. J. Wells, of Fayetteville, N. C., was chosen vice-president.

J. C. Sproull, Georgia Tech graduate, who for a number of years was connected with the Lancaster (S. C.) plant of the Springs Cotton Mills, is now overseer of spinning at the Whitney (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

George Lynch, who for 12 years has been associated with the Greensboro Full Fashioned Hosiery Mills, Greensboro, N. C., has been named superintendent of the plant, succeeding Wm. M. Grosse, resigned.

Chas. Y. Hall, Jr., formerly superintendent of the Unity plant of Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., has accepted the position of night superintendent of the Southern Brighton Mills, Shannon, Ga.

W. M. Transou, superintendent and treasurer of the Armco Finishing Corp., Greensboro, N. C., recently became engaged to Miss Anna Stamps, of Tarboro, N. C. Mr. Transou is a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

Henry McD. Tichenor, president of the Walton Cotton Mills, Monroe, Ga., has returned from a trip to Europe.

Graves T. Myers has become associated with the Summerville Manufacturing Company, Summerville, Ga. He was formerly city clerk of Summerville.

John W. Kaneer is now general superintendent of the St. Pauls Cotton Mills, St. Pauls, N. C. He started the mill up here in 1908, but for the past seven years has been a salesman of textile machinery.

R. O. Beach has been elected president of the Texas Cotton Association. A Starke Taylor was elected vice-president and T. F. Bush was elected treasurer. L. T. Murray was re-elected secretary and manager.

Beattie Joins Charlotte Leather Belting Co.

J. Edgeworth Beattie has resigned from U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and will take up his residence in Greenville, S. C., soon after May 1st, as a representative of the Charlotte Leather Belting Co. Mr. Beattie has been with the Department of Commerce since 1933 in Washington, Detroit, Jacksonville, New Orleans and Atlanta. Before going with the government, Mr. Beattie was sales manager of Southern and Central Franklin Process Co. He has many friends in textiles who will welcome his return to the field.

Recent Promotions' Clemson Mill Men

Clemson, S. C.—T. J. Willis, class of 1932, is now assistant superintendent of Mathews Mill, Greenwood.

C. D. Green has been made general manager of Laurens Cotton Mill, Laurens.

F. L. Still, class of 1914, recently accepted the position of superintendent of Mathews Mill, Greenwood.

T. I. Dashiell, class of 1931, was recently made superintendent of Spartan Mill, Spartanburg.

D. C. Turrentine, class of 1930, has been promoted to overseer of weaving, Mills Mill, Woodruff.

H. P. Goodwin, class of 1933, is now connected with the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, Greenville.

Edwin L. Head, Jr., class of 1931, formerly in the spinning department of Springs Cotton Mills, Chester, is now associated with the Trion Company, Trion, Ga.

HOUGHTON WOOL TOPS

Prompt Shipment All Grades on Short Notice

Suitable for Blends with Rayon or Cotton

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CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY

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Why ARE
**DURO TEXTILE
TOOLS THE BEST FOR
YOUR MECHANIC TO USE?**



Because Duro Textile Tools are designed especially to better service your Textile Machinery. Speed with ease —less lost mechanics' time, pays you handsome dividends.

Why burden your pay roll with extra help! —when with Duro Tools your mechanic can service more machines in less time.

Investigate today and begin to save!

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**DURO TEXTILE TOOLS
SAVE YOU MONEY**

OBITUARY

I. EUGENE CRAIG

I. Eugene Craig, 42, manager and vice-president of the Lola Mills, Stanley, N. C., died suddenly at his home there, of a heart attack, on the morning of April 10th.

Mr. Craig was born at Mountain Island, but had lived in Stanley for many years.

He was a Mason, and took a prominent part in the fraternal, civic, religious, political, and business life of the community and the county.

THOS. H. WEBB

Thomas H. Webb, 68, of Concord, N. C., former president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, former president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina, past national grand councillor of the Knights of Pythias, and civic leader there for many years, died in an Atlanta, Ga., hospital on April 10th, while on his way to New Orleans. Death was due to a heart attack.



Born in Hillsboro, N. C., on March 5, 1871, a son of the late Thomas and Robina Norwood Webb, members of families long prominently identified with every phase of public life in North Carolina, Mr. Webb entered the textile industry as a youth and became one of its best known executives.

Mr. Webb was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married November 12, 1895, was Miss Isabella Graham of Hillsboro, who died several years after their marriage. He was married on February 19, 1907, to

Miss Louise Robeson of Harnett county, who survives.

Also surviving are a son, John Graham Webb, of Hillsboro; two daughters, Miss Louise Webb, of Atlanta, and Mrs. Clarence Ridenhour, of Concord; a brother, Robin Webb, of Concord; and a sister, Mrs. A. D. Mickle, of Winston-Salem.

Pelham Mills Sold Again

Pelham, S. C.—Sale of the Pelham Mills property to J. P. Williamson of Greenville for approximately \$40,000 was announced by D. Y. Brownlee and Walter Goldsmith of the William Goldsmith Company. The plant was purchased from Walter S. Griffin, Jr., who had just bought the property from the James S. Mitchell company of Philadelphia, as reported on page 18 of this issue.

Negotiations are now under way to lease the property to a hosiery mill, Mr. Brownlee said. The property is being offered for lease in whole or in part.

R. R. Dorsett Joins Warwick Chemical Co.

The Warwick Chemical Company announces that R. R. "Jack" Dorsett has been added to its Southern sales staff. Mr. Dorsett will make his headquarters in Anderson, S. C. After graduating from Clemson College, Mr. Dorsett was associated for a number of years with Rohm & Haas and H. A. Metz.

Mill Worker Loses Arm

Forest City, N. C.—Albert Head, about 28, inspector in the weave shop of the Caroleen Cotton Mill at Caroleen, lost an arm recently when his arm was caught in an overhead shaft as he was replacing a belt on the shaft. Head was standing on a ladder replacing the belt when his left arm became caught in the shaft. His body was jerked over the shaft, and his left arm was snapped off about four inches below the shoulder.

CONSULT CORN PRODUCTS SALES COMPANY TECHNICIANS ON YOUR

WARP SIZING AND FINISHING PROBLEMS

*Serving the Textile Trade
for over a quarter of a century*

**SOUTHERN
TEXTILE
OFFICES**

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- SPARTANBURG, S. C.
- GREENVILLE, S. C.
- ATLANTA, GA.
- BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BOSTON

Piedmont Division Southern Textile Association To Meet in Charlotte April 22nd

The Piedmont Division of the Southern Textile Association will hold its Spring meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, Charlotte, N. C., April 22nd, at 9:45 A. M.

The main part of the discussion will be concerned with the machinery and supplies shown at the Southern Textile Exposition in Greenville, and their usefulness in increasing the operating efficiency of the mills. With modernization becoming almost imperative as a result of the increased labor costs under the Wage and Hour Law, it is felt that this subject will be particularly timely.

In addition to the discussion on the Greenville Show, there will also be discussion on other subjects, including spun rayon.

March Consumption of Cotton Shows Gain

Washington, D. C.—The Census Bureau reported cotton consumed during March totaled 649,237 bales of lint and 73,769 of linters, compared with 562,293 of lint and 66,809 of linters during February this year and 512,626 and 62,270 during March last year.

Cotton on hand March 31 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,415,972 bales of lint and 353,279 of linters, compared with 1,558,818 and 357,781 on February 28 this year, and 1,768,311 and 279,268 on March 31 last year.

In public storage and at compresses 13,489,173 bales of lint and 110,576 of linters, compared with 14,068,684 and 114,074, and 10,941,503 and 91,024.

Cotton spindles active during March totaled 22,472,330, compared with 22,524,742 during February this year, and 22,291,046 during March last year.

Exports during March totaled 330,370 bales of lint and 16,331 of linters, compared with 263,922 and 18,385 during February this year, and 425,588 and 24,225 during March last year.

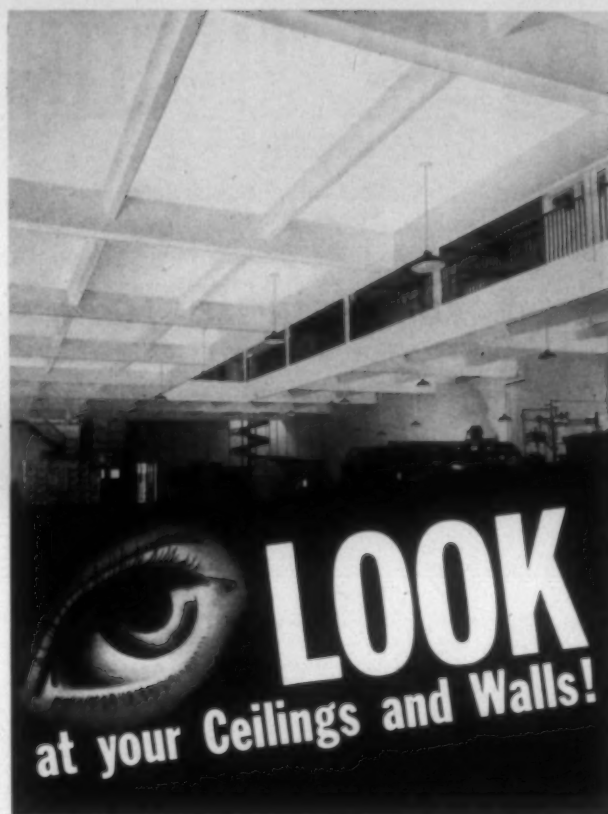
Cotton consumed during March included: In cotton-growing States, 547,497 bales, compared with 475,112 during February this year, and 428,995 during March last year, and in New England States, 84,839 bales, compared with 71,898 and 67,437.

Standard Mill Supply to Open Charlotte Branch

Charlotte, N. C.—A decision of establish a branch plant in Charlotte has been announced by Roy Ott, president of the Standard Mill Supply Company, of Pawtucket, R. I.

He said his company will open an office in this city within a few weeks and thereafter will obtain a warehouse location as soon as possible. In a preliminary survey of the possibilities here, Mr. Ott said he has not found a desirable location but expressed the expectation that this preliminary obstacle would be overcome in his company's expansion plan.

The Standard Company already has about 300 accounts in the Southeast in the cotton textile manufacturing industry. This concern, established about 45 years ago, specializes in the repair and renovation of many lines of textile machinery and also engages in the manufacture of several lines of textile mill supplies, he explained.



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There's a Save-Lite specially formulated for your plant and the conditions under which it operates. The Sherwin-Williams painting technician will tell you exactly which Save-Lite you need and where in your plant you need it. Let him make a survey. There will be no obligation. Or write for the free Sherwin-Williams "Plant Conditioning Report". Address the Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and all principal cities.



THE PLANT CONDITIONING PAINT

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

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Ellis Royal	- - - - -	Associate Editor

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

A Fine Exposition

The Thirteenth Southern Textile Exposition, which has just passed into history, was fine and was a success from every standpoint, including the weather.

The exhibits were very attractively arranged and textile manufacturers attending showed much interest in the new machines and devices on display, although the number of new developments shown was not as great as at some former Expositions.

The attendance of mill men was far ahead of that of any former Exposition and during the week more than 3,500 people registered at the TEXTILE BULLETIN booth.

As at all former Expositions, the TEXTILE BULLETIN issued regular bulletins which gave the names and addresses of most of the mill men in attendance and that service was appreciated by the exhibitors.

Booth 204, which was occupied by the TEXTILE BULLETIN, was one of the busiest in Textile Hall and we greatly enjoyed meeting our friends, some of whom we do not see except at Southern Textile Expositions.

The textile machinery and supply representatives in Greenville did a fine job in welcoming and entertaining visitors, as they have done at all Expositions. If there were any complaints registered about anything connected with the Exposition they did not come to our attention.

By Their Fruits, Ye Shall Know Them

A few days ago we received the following letter:

Robersonville, N. C.,
March 26, 1939.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,
Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I am sending you a copy of "Credo Politico" because I believe it will reassure you that the University of North Carolina, of which I am a graduate, is a hotbed of radicalism; and because I want you to understand more clearly that our rising generation is going to shake your greedy little world under your feet.

With the same lack of respect I have for anyone who for self-interest and class-interest defends our system of exploitation, I remain,

VERNON WARD.

From the statements of his political beliefs, as presented in the pamphlet, we quote the following extracts:

"That the system of private production for private profit should be changed and that a system of public production for public benefit should be instituted."

* * *

"That the government should be the sole employer of labor; and that all Americans able and willing to work, from the president downward, should be employees of the government; that all Americans unable to work should be maintained by the government; that it should be unlawful for any person in the United States to work for pay except for the government; . . ."

This letter and the pamphlet which accompanied same should be ample proof that we had the facts when we, frequently, charged that radical professors were using their class rooms at the University of North Carolina to instill atheism, socialism and communism into the minds of young men intrusted to their care.

The editor of this publication served as captain of Company M, 2nd N. C. Vol. Inf., during the Spanish-American War and that company was recruited in and around Robersonville, which is a small mountain town located very close to the southwest corner of North Carolina.

We therefore know that the people of that section are substantial, sane and loyal Americans and that very few, if any, of them are inclined towards either socialism or communism.

It is almost certain that Vernon Ward was a sane and sensible young man when he entered the University of North Carolina and that his present radical views were instilled into him by professors who, while accepting their monthly salaries from the taxpayers of North Carolina,

took advantage of the immaturity of those who entered their class rooms and labored to convert them to socialism and communism. While doing so they had the protection, if not the actual co-operation, of Frank P. Graham, president of the University.

Many attempts have been made to refute our assertions that the group of radical professors used their class rooms for propaganda purposes, but the following appeared, some time ago, in the student publication, *The Daily Tar Heel*.

"Arnold Williams, who is remembered on this campus for his introduction of communist theory into freshman English courses, has left the University for a position on the faculty of the Missouri School of Mines. Many times he was scored for leading class discussions that were pro-communist in nature rather than devoting class time to the study of grammar.

We believe in freedom of speech and in academic freedom, but we do not hesitate to condemn the professor or instructor who takes advantage of immature students who enter his class room and attempts to convert them to his theories of atheism, socialism and communism.

Using class rooms for propaganda purposes has been, and still is, a regular practice at the University of North Carolina, under the protection of President Frank Graham.

"By their fruits, ye shall know them." Vernon Ward is one of the fruits which have resulted from allowing class rooms to be used for propaganda purposes.

They Could Not Take It

On page 18 of this issue appears an account of the recent election of Trustees of the University of North Carolina and a description of the manner in which David Clark, editor of the TEXTILE BULLETIN, was elected and then removed.

The man who is reported to have been the leader of the frame-up is a member of President Frank Graham's hand picked and exclusive Executive Committee of the Trustees and the man who replaced David Clark, although a representative citizen and a successful business man, is one who has never voted against anything which President Graham desired and can be depended upon to never raise any questions.

The textile industry, which has only 7 representatives among the Trustees as against 48 lawyers, and the alumni of State College, which has only 10 representatives as against 63 for the Chapel Hill unit, requested the election of David Clark, but President Graham's friends knew that David Clark might, as a Trustee, ask questions about radicalism at the Uni-

versity and about the allocation of certain funds and they could not take it.

Even though David Clark would have been only one of one hundred Trustees, and therefore could have done very little, the great advocates of freedom of speech cared not to have freedom of speech at a Trustees' meeting, and took advantage of the absence of Mr. Clark's friends to remove him after he had been selected.

Less and Less Exports

Exports from the United States during the month of February, 1939, were, according to the Department of Commerce, less than those of February, 1938. Those of February, 1938, were less than those of February, 1937, and less was shipped abroad February, 1937, than in February, 1936.

The new Wages and Hours Law will still further increase the cost of manufacturing goods within the United States and make it more difficult to export in competition with foreign countries. When we can not manufacture for export, a certain number of wages earners will be idle and present an additional problem of furnishing employment.

The "inner circle" of the New Deal may know how all of this will work out but we are not intelligent enough to understand.

Cashew Nuts But Not Jute

We noted with interest the following newspaper dispatch:

Washington, D. C.—A drastic increase in the tariff on cashew nuts imported into this country to compete with peanuts was asked by Representative John H. Kerr of the Second North Carolina District in a letter to the United States Tariff Commission.

The objective of Congressman Kerr is to prevent imported cashew nuts from replacing peanuts and we are in accord with his idea, but how about the competition of jute with cotton?

Jute and jute products grown and manufactured in India with labor which is paid 10 cents per day, is allowed to come into this country and replace cotton goods for bags and for other purposes.

With a tremendous supply of cotton, much of which could be manufactured into bags, a powerful lobby at Washington keeps jute upon the "free" list and thereby gives employment to laborers in India instead of those in the cotton mills of the United States.

Mill News

HIGH POINT, N. C.—At the High Point Weaving Co. (Hillcrest), one of the Burlington Mills group, a warehouse addition is to be constructed, at a cost of about \$15,000. The warehouse will be one story, and will be 100 by 150 feet. Charles W. Angle, Inc., of Greensboro, has the contract.

COLUMBUS, N. C.—The sale at auction of the Katterman-Mitchell Company's silk throwing plant at Columbus has been cancelled and a syndicate has been formed to take over the plant, according to reports.

It is thought that the plant will be reopened and operated.

UNION, S. C.—The Excelsior Mills closed down their sheeting department April 1st for an indefinite period. Notices posted in the plant said a stagnate sheeting market brought about the shutdown.

The mill company is one of the oldest textile plants in Union County.

DALLAS, TEX.—A new issue of 40,000 shares of stock of the Vanette Hosiery Mills has been announced, 10,000 shares of which are to be offered to common stockholders at \$9.50 a share, and 30,000 are being offered to the public at \$11.50 per share through a group of underwriters.

The stock has a par value of \$2.50. The underwriters include Scherck, Richter Co., St. Louis; Rauscher, Pierce & Co., Dallas, and Mahan, Dittmar & Co., San Antonio, Tex.

KANNAPOLIS, N. C.—Stockholders of the Cannon Mills Company met April 11th for their regular annual session, and heard encouraging reports on business for the first quarter of 1939. The entire board of directors and officers were re-elected.

Business during the first quarter of this year, according to President C. A. Cannon's report, was ahead of that of the first quarter of 1938.

The report also disclosed plans for improvements for the Town of Kannapolis. A new quarter billion gallon reservoir is being constructed, and contract will be let soon for a new Y. M. C. A. building to replace the \$100,000 structure which was damaged by fire here in 1937.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—The owners announced that Wym-ojo Yarn Mill here would be closed soon and the machinery would be dismantled and shipped to Gastonia, N. C.

The property here, including 52 houses in the mill village, will be sold. The machinery will be sent to the Priscilla Plant of Textiles, Inc.

Announcement of the plans was made by A. G. Myers, of Gastonia, president of Textiles, Inc. He said some officials of the plant here might be employed in the Priscilla mill.

The Wym-ojo Mill, which employs about 135 persons, has been operating on a curtailed schedule.

KANNAPOLIS, N. C.—At the Cannon Mills Co., work is going forward on installation of new spindles of the long draft type. This work is under way at all the plants of the company and around 205,000 spindles will be installed. The Saco-Lowell Shops have the contract.

CONOVER, N. C.—A charter has been granted to Star Hosiery Mills, Inc., of Conover, to manufacture and sell hosiery under \$100,000 authorized capital. P. P. Herman, W. C. Barringer, C. A. Bolick and B. L. Kenimer subscribed \$400 stock.

LEXINGTON, N. C.—Contract for an addition to the Lexington Silk Mills, subsidiary of Burlington Mills, has been let for approximately \$20,000 to Griff W. Smith, of Lexington.

The addition will be one-story, brick construction with steel beams, and will be 87 by 125 feet.

COLUMBUS, GA.—Plans for construction of a two-story addition to house a weave room have been announced by Paul McKenney, president of the Swift Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga. The addition will cost in excess of \$100,000.

The structure will replace the present one-story weave room located just north of the main mill, which recently added to its warehouse space.

The improvement was described as a replacement program rather than an expansion, and Mr. McKenney stated that it would not entail the purchase of any additional machinery, but will permit an improved arrangement of machinery and better working conditions.

The Grinnell Company, of Atlanta, has been awarded the contract for sprinklers and the B. F. Sturtevant Company has been awarded contract for an air conditioning system.

CONCORD, N. C.—Asking that a receiver be appointed to liquidate assets of the Locke Cotton Mills Company here, the Fidelity Bank of Durham has filed a civil action in Cabarrus Superior Court against the recently-closed textile concern.

The proceedings were filed "on behalf of itself (the bank) and any other creditors of the defendant who may care to come in and be made parties to the action."

The complaint, now on file at the office of Clerk of Court D. Ray McEachern, declares that:

"Fidelity Bank of Durham is a creditor of the defendant corporation (Locke Mills), holding its note of August 15, 1938, in the amount of \$25,000 upon which there is a balance due and unpaid of \$21,562.85 with interest thereon from March 17, 1939, at the rate of four per cent per annum."

The banking firm is requesting the Superior Court of this county to appoint a receiver in order that the indebtedness might be cleared by liquidation of the mill's assets.

Mill News

LANDIS, N. C.—A \$35,000 addition to the Corriher unit of the Linn-Corriher Mills here is being built.

WEST POINT, VA.—The West Point Hosiery Company has been established here for the manufacture of full fashioned hosiery. Harry C. Stauffer is proprietor.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Plans for erection of a large addition to the plant of the Hanes Hosiery Mills here have been announced by James N. Weeks, president.

Construction of the addition will be started soon, Weeks said.

The building will be 90 by 250 feet and of brick construction.

CATAWBA, N. C.—According to reports, plans for a new dye plant for this place are being completed. The new plant will be adjacent to the present plant of the Elliott Hosiery Mill, and will afford employment to approximately 100 persons when completed.

ELIZABETHTON, TENN.—Franklin Fabrics, Inc., of this place, have purchased two additional Schneider & Reuthner High Speed Tricot machines from Robert Reiner, Inc., Weehawken, N. J. These machines are for manufacturing run-proof underwear, glove material and dress goods.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—The Monarch Hosiery Mills, Inc., has received a charter to make and sell hosiery and other knit goods, under authorized capital of \$100,000, with \$900 of the stock subscribed by J. W. Keziah, Margaret E. Fogleman and Coy G. McCuiston, all of Alamance County.

DANVILLE, VA.—The Culpepper Hosiery Mills have been established here.

NEWRY, S. C.—Purchase of the majority stock of Courtenay Manufacturing Co. by J. B. Abney, Greenwood textile executive, or some of his interests acting through him, was expected to be completed on April 12th.

Negotiations have been under way for some time, and their completion was said to be certain. George Norwood, of Greenville, has been handling the negotiations.

All indebtedness of the company will be paid in full and the preferred stockholders will receive a moderate amount, but on the common stock, which has a par value of only \$1 a share, nothing will be paid, Mr. Norwood said.

The Courtenay mill, which has been closed for a short while, has 25,344 spindles and 624 looms, and manufactures pajama checks, print cloths and broadcloths. Ralph Ramseur has been president and treasurer; V. C. Gregory, secretary, and David J. Crowell, superintendent.

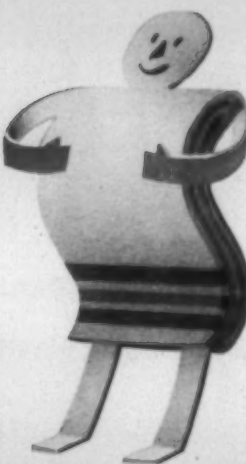
Purchase of the majority stock would give Mr. Abney and his interests control over four mills with a total of 177,609 spindles. Mr. Abney is president of Grendel Mills, Greenwood, with 52,265 spindles; Anderson Cotton Mills, Anderson, with 82,528 spindles; Pinola Mills, Greenwood, with 17,472 spindles.

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"ALL PUFFED UP"

BY ASHWORTH

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The photograph shows the napper room of a famous blanket manufacturer, who for many years has used Ashworth napper clothing. This product is widely used not only on blankets but on every type of napped fabric,—cotton, wool, silk and rayon. Why? Because Ashworth is a dependable service, offering an uninterrupted supply, prompt repairs and ready availability with —



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Problem PAGE

Devoted to Practical Questions and Answers Submitted by Our Readers

Trouble With Naphtol Color Salts?

Editor:

A garment manufacturer who purchases cotton dress goods from us stated in a recent letter that the last few shipments show very low breaking strength. These goods were dyed with naphthol dyestuffs using the naphthol color salts, and were given a kier boil and half-bottom bleach prior to dyeing and finishing. The shades were a red, scarlet, blue and wine.

A salesman from one of the dyestuff firms tells me that we are using the wrong kind of naphthol color salts and that they cause this low breaking strength. He recommended the use of buffered or non-tendering color salts on this method of dyeing these goods.

We are writing this to inquire if you can get one of the laboratories there in Charlotte to give us an opinion on this. For reasons of our own we prefer that you keep our name confidential.

CONTRIBUTOR No. 229.

Reply

The following report was made when a copy of the above letter was shown to a Southern laboratory technician.

"Not having any dyed shades or goods to check, we have obtained suitable color samples of the naphthol color salts of the buffered type, as well as comparative domestic types. We made up different strength solutions for testing of prepared cotton cloth samples. These dye-tests were run, treated cloth samples were allowed to dry in the air and condition for 48 hours before a breaking test was run on a standard Scott tensile testing machine.

"The cotton cloth was of a standard broadcloth construction and the samples were prepared by cutting them 6" x 4" warpwise. Blank cloth samples were prepared and breaking tests were run concurrently with those treated with the naphthol color salts.

"The breaking strength tests gave the following results: (these results are gauged against competing comparative types in each case) one buffered color salt showed 10 per cent greater breaking strength than regular type; two showed approximately the same strength as the regular types; one showed 12 per cent less breaking strength than the regular type.

"The breaking tests run on the blank cloth samples gave approximately the same variances in breaking strengths as the above differences show. These are usual differences found in many finished or gray goods when break tests are from selvedge to selvedge.

"Judging from the results of the tests, the theory advanced by the salesman as to the buffered naphthol salts helping you to eliminate this trouble seems to be questionable, since the average break for the regular types of naphthol color salts showed about the same as the gray cloth breaking tests.

"Have your chemist and the chemical firm from which you buy your bleaching chemicals check up on the bleaching procedure, as it appears that the low breaking strength may have been due to variations in your bleach-in process. Have a check made for 'oxy-cellulose' in the goods, which if found would indicate overbleaching.

"It is our opinion that the dyer and the dyestuffs are not producing the lower breaking strength, and that the source is probably in the bleaching or perhaps in the source of supply of gray goods. We suggest that a check be made on all lots in the gray, to be sure that the lower breaking strength is not coming from that source."

Increased Breaking Strength Through Increased Speed on Drawing Frames?

Editor:

Somewhere during recent months I have either read or heard of some tests being conducted on drawing frames to find out the best speed for best breaking strength. I have forgotten where I heard this and do not know how to go about finding anything on this subject, in which I am interested.

Could you tell me whether such tests have been conducted and where? I should like to know what the results were.

CONTRIBUTOR No. 228.

Reply

Last year B. B. Peacock, Textile Foundation Research Fellow at the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., conducted some experiments along this line, and the results were published in a 15-page booklet. The title is "Bulletin No. 1—Studies in the Cotton Drawing Process."

The general results obtained in these tests indicated that, ordinarily, increased drawing roll speed resulted in an increased tensile strength of the yarns produced; at very high speeds yarns spun from sliver made with 1 3/8" metallic rolls has a higher tensile strength than yarns spun from sliver using other sizes and types of rolls at the same speed; at ordinary mill speeds the 1 1/8" cork and the 1 1/8" metallic rolls gives uniformly stronger yarn than do 1 3/8" metallic rolls.

A copy of this test may be obtained by writing to the eds.

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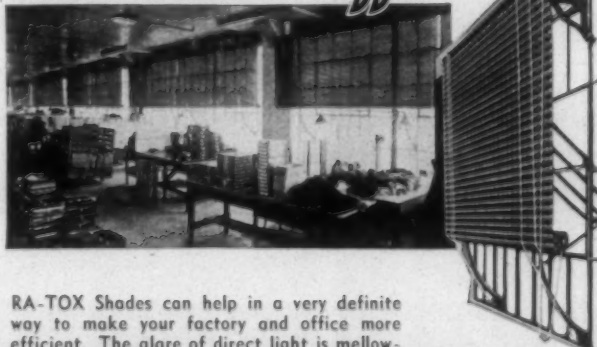
PABST SALES COMPANY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Warehouses at New York and
Textile Warehouse Co., Greenville, S. C.

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STERLING RING TRAVELER CO.
FALL RIVER, MASS.

Cotton Week's Aims Include Extra Use Of 500,000 Bales

Extra consumption of 500,000 bales of cotton are among the objectives of National Cotton Week, which will be held this year May 22-27, it is declared by the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., which sponsors the event. Record participation of stores, which will number over 75,000 this year, is forecast by Charles K. Everett, of the institute.

The growing realization among merchants of the relation of a reduction of surplus cotton to the further expansion of retail sales is reflected in a statement made by Saul Cohn, president, National Retail Dry Goods Association, who states, in part:

"The whole country is rapidly reaching the realization that something drastic and effective must be done to relieve the huge surplus. National Cotton Week is one effort to which department and specialty stores can respond naturally and enthusiastically. With their flair for promotional activities of a national character, and their astuteness in spotting good profit possibilities these stores should make National Cotton Week a united, concentrated endeavor in their division of trade."

Henry Matter, executive secretary of the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute, reports that wholesale dry goods houses will make even more pronounced efforts this year than ever before to promote the sale of cotton goods.

John P. Nichols, managing director of the Institute of Distribution, said: "To date top executives of such companies as F. W. Woolworth, Sears, Roebuck, J. C. Penney, Montgomery Ward, Lerner Stores, Interstate Department Stores, Adam Hat Stores, S. S. Kresge, W. T. Grant, S. H. Kress, United Cigar-Whelan, McCrory Stores Corporation, J. J. Newberry, G. C. Murphy, McLellan Stores Company, H. L. Green, Melville Shoe Corporation, and nearly 100 other chain organizations, have pledged 100 per cent co-operation for the 1939 cotton promotional campaign. These companies sell almost 750 million dollars' worth of cotton products in the 12,000 stores located from coast to coast. Participation will include not only window and inner store displays, salesperson push of cottons during Cotton Week, but also institutional messages in newspaper advertising and Cotton Week salutes in radio programs."

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POSITION WANTED — Expert classer, stapler and weigher. Twenty-five years' experience with compresses, factors, exporters, and co-operatives. Have bought for cotton mills, commission basis. Qualified under Civil Service as Senior Specialist in Cotton Classing. Now with U. S. Warehouse Division. Prefer position with cotton mill to avoid constant travel. Box 626, Raleigh, N. C.

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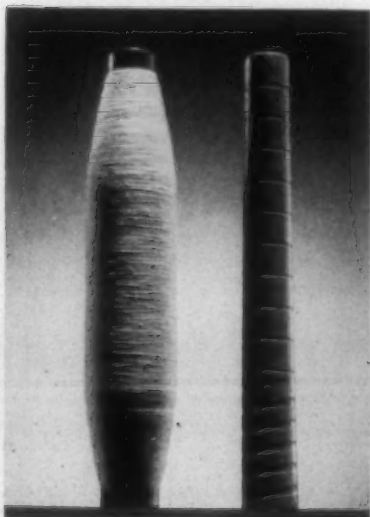
WHAT'S NEW

In Textile Mill Equipment and Processes

New Hardened Tapered Tube for High Speed Cotton Spinning

American Paper Tube Company Woonsocket, R. I., announces the recent perfection of a new hardened and impregnated tapered paper tube for modern high speed cotton spinning frames with large rings.

When used with a special sleeve



spindle developed by Saco-Lowell Shops this tube is said to be instrumental in eliminating spindle vibration with resultant oil pumping, heating and excessive wear on the spindle bolster; also bobbin slippage with resultant wear at the tip of the spindle.

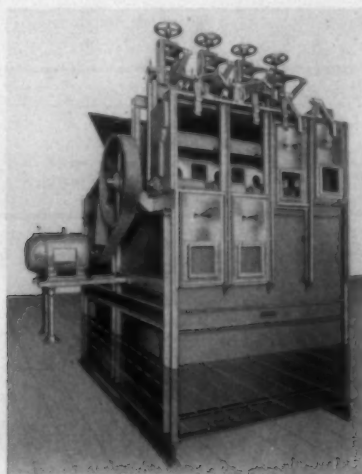
This tube is about 1/6 the weight of a wooden bobbin of a corresponding size and according to Saco-Lowell Shops the stresses created by the better balance and weighting of the spindle are definitely less. The decrease in weight is reflected directly in a decrease of stresses caused by variations in the degree of the dynamic balance. They are easy to clean, having no tendency to plug at the top, and can be obtained in a large variety of colors in cases where it is desired to separate yarn batches on account of differences in stock, count or twist.

New "Fleet Line" Semi-Continuous Dry Fulling Mill

This machine has recently been put on the market by Riggs & Lombard, Inc., of Lowell, Mass. It is of exceptionally rugged all metal construction, effects almost continuous production, is exceptionally flexible, and eliminates all carbon dust from the room, according to the manufacturer.

It is made with 2, 3, or 4 compartments. Only the bottom rollers which continue clear across the machine are driven. The top rollers have individual bearings with individual pressures and toggle operating devices.

The machine is normally motor



driven and runs at relatively high speeds, and is said to effect quick, uniform and thorough crushing on even the most burry fabrics, which are composed largely of noils.

Each compartment can be loaded or unloaded without stopping the other compartments, which feature is largely responsible for the high production and practically continuous delivery. The normal period of crushing is between 10 and 15 minutes.

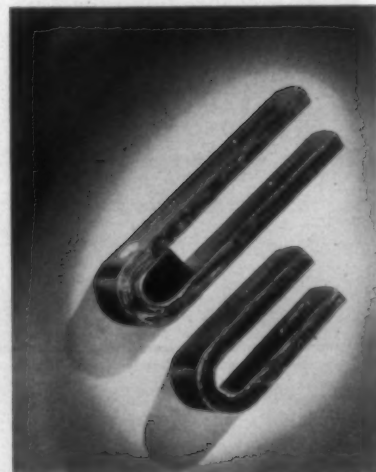
New Dayton Loom Supplies

Following the recent introduction of Dayton Loop Pickers, the Dayton Rubber Manufacturing Company is announcing the addition of lug

straps, reversible drop-box pickers and reversible picker bumpers to their line of Blue Label loom supplies.

The new Dayton lug straps are said to be strong, yet flexible . . . resilient, yet have the ability to absorb shock without permanent elongation. Their special construction gives long, uninterrupted service not only in themselves but also to the other parts of pick motion, according to the manufacturer.

The construction of the reversible drop-box picker features many differ-



ent materials, each specially developed and processed for the job it is to do. For instance, a self-lubricating, resinous bearing is used around the spindle rod . . . softer compositions used at the picker stick contacts prolong life and cushion throw of shuttle. Another composition for shuttle contacts eliminates shuttle point loosening. The remaining body of picker is made of tough yet slightly resilient material bonding a plurality of layers of super-strong, squarely-woven fabric.

New Universal Parts Catalog

The Universal Winding Company, of Providence, R. I., has just released a new parts catalog on their No. 50 Winding Machine. This catalog is illustrated profusely throughout its 44 pages, and contains instructions for installation and operation of the machine.

X marks the spot where I help



CHECK WASTE

"We have to watch our step when we paint," said the mill treasurer. "With hundreds of company houses to maintain, any mistake we make may run into big money. On the other hand, any saving we can effect by getting paint that lasts longer helps make our balance sheet look 'healthier'."

Well, that's just the kind of problem I like to tackle. As field man for the National Lead Co., manufacturers of the famous Dutch Boy White-Lead, I've had a lot of experience taking the "pain" out of painting budgets.

First thing I do is make a careful check-up of all painted surfaces on company property. Then I work out a plan for repainting, listing which surfaces should be done immediately and which can wait. Finally I recommend special paint formulas designed to give you the longest service

at rock-bottom cost. These formulas take into consideration the climatic conditions, type of surface, and all other factors that effect the wearing qualities of the paint.

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lasts longer—gives more years of service. (2) Dutch Boy wears down smoothly. At repaint time there is no old scaling paint to be burned off at great expense. (3) Since the Dutch Boy surface is intact, no new priming coat is required in repainting.

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—The cotton cloth market has been going through a period of listlessness, with conditions practically unchanged for several weeks. Mill activity has been larger than sales, and it is likely that this will continue until such time as there is a stimulus to sales through some action on the part of the mills to assure buyers that excessive stocks are not to be accumulated to weaken the price of goods.

The most drastic step ever taken by mills to improve market conditions for their product was recently proposed for the print cloth mills. To date no definite action has been taken, but the proposal, if accepted by the mills, will go far to correct the evil of overproduction that has been the bugaboo of both mills and market for many years.

Briefly, it is being sought to get 95 per cent of the looms of the print cloth industry to agree to the impounding of all stocks on hand, to be released only on approval of a committee of men headed by J. E. Sirrine, of Greenville, S. C. Also, the mills would agree to a curtailment to a maximum of 60 hours a week production.

The proposed control program is probably the most sane and sensible method that has ever been put forward to correct the situation of mill stock pressure deflating the market, and its adoption by the mills would indicate that they are willing to work together to better the conditions of the entire group, rather than cutting the foundation from under the others by haphazard methods of production and marketing.

There has been talk of curtailment in the market for several weeks, but these reports failed to react favorably on the market because of the fact that definite action has been lacking, and the pressure of existing stocks at mills has been acting to nullify any favorable reaction the curtailment talk might have had. The impounding of existing stocks would immediately correct this situation, and would create a situation whereby all concerned would act with some assurance of stability in the market, at least for the period of time the control program is in effect.

Manufacturers of part waste osnaburgs have added a clause to their sales notes to the effect that they cannot be responsible for variation in shades in their goods when dyed, due to the variable nature of the cotton content of the goods. It is not possible for the mills to secure waste from a common source that will assure uniformity. This problem came up as a result of the use of these goods in rather large quantities by the cutting up trade in the manufacture of men's and women's sport clothing.

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—With some seasonable slackness beginning to manifest itself in the cotton yarn market, the general trend of business has held up surprisingly well into April. Orders have not been quite as numerous nor as large as for March, but few spinners are felt to be in a tight position at this time. Deliveries have continued at a rather high rate, though not quite as high as during March.

It is considered likely that the majority of customers will not let the month get by without covering adequately for their needs during the second quarter, and that the reason that sales have been off a little is because the high activity of March resulted in their needs for the present being taken care of then.

The majority of better grade spinners added to bookings last month, so are in a position to wait for a pick-up in demand. In the case of weaving yarns, it has been longer since the spinners obtained representative orders and hence the carded weaving group seems just about able to maintain their quotations.

Single and extra-carded knitting yarns are not presently in good demand, but spinners' asking prices in some cases are one-half to a cent above what is currently being paid. These yarn mills plan to hold their quotations where they are until the lower priced available supply of good yarn has been depleted enough to improve the competitive position.

Many of the inquiries currently being received disclose a belief among customers that the yarn mills will be unable to maintain prices. Customers are offering orders that would cover them through May and June, but they want to purchase at one-half to a cent under current rates. Second hands are claimed in some quarters to have resumed lower-priced offerings of small to moderate-sized lots of yarn, but it is generally assumed that a number of spinners instigated these offers, or at least made them possible. It also is claimed by some that the yarn is not of high quality, which would account for the lower prices.

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Cotton Bags for Staples

The Cotton Textile Institute and the National Cotton Council have revived the demand that sugar, salt, flour, feed and other staples used in the cotton belt be packed in cotton bags. It is claimed that in every carload of sugar packed in cotton bags enough cotton is used to afford a day's work for 43 cotton farmers, 32 cotton mill employees and eight employees of bag factories, a total of one day of work for 83 persons.

The Cotton Council argues that last year American retail merchants sold consumers more than four and a half million tons of sugar, amounting to 120,000 carloads. If every bit of that sugar had been packed in cotton containers it would have meant a day's work for 9,960,000 persons, or a third of a year's work for 100,000 persons.

The point is made that staples are easier to handle in cotton bags and with less loss through tearing; that cotton bags and contents do not deteriorate since ventilation prevents caking and minimizes heating and sweating.

The people of the Southern States are asked to demand that all staples shipped to them be packed in cotton con-

tainers. "If consumers and merchants," says the Council, "would voice a vigorous 'No!' to staples packed in substitutes cotton would not totter so noticeably on his throne."

The packing of raw cotton in cotton fabrics and the use of cotton containers for all staples shipped to consumers in the South has often been discussed. Little has been accomplished. It is the right of the South to demand such packing. If the Cotton Council and the Textile Institute can arouse the Southern people to a realization of their great loss let them go to it.—*Spartanburg Herald.*

Germans Shipped \$360,000 of Rayon Machinery Here in 1938

In its compilation of the Trade of the United States with Germany, the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports that in 1938 the United States imported \$360,000 worth of German rayon manufacturing machinery and parts, as against \$371,000 in 1937, and \$111,000 in 1936.

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Changes in Cotton Futures Contracts Urgently Needed

(Continued from Page 12)

other staple. Deliveries as low as seven-eighths and as high as one and one-sixteenth should be allowed. Between these limits, which take in about eighty per cent of the crop, stapling in thirty-seconds should be recognized. However, it is most undesirable that there should be any such increase in the number of staples deliverable, unless delivery on a single contract is restricted to one grade, one staple and one point.

In the event that the contract is so widened, deliveries above standard staple should carry premiums of ninety per cent of full differentials and deliveries below standard should be penalized one hundred and ten per cent of such differentials. Present penalties on delivery of staples above the seven-eighths inch standard, that is on fifteen-sixteenths and one inch are forty per cent of established differentials. As a consequence little premium cotton is certificated. These penalties should be reduced but whatever penalties are fixed on staple deliveries above standard should be reflected in corresponding penalties against staple deliveries below standard.

Each proposal to improve the contract finds shippers and mills arrayed against each other. The Exchanges claim to be neutral.

Shippers and Exchanges Are Supported

Now let us examine the facts. While this controversy concerns five parties, the principals really at interest are the farmers and the cotton mills. No one else raises cotton. No one else uses it. The shippers and the Exchanges are supported by farmers, mills and speculators. In effect the shippers and the Exchanges are employees hired for the purpose of transferring the crop from farmer to mill. These employees have developed certain practices solely for their own profit which subtract from the price the farmer gets for his cotton and add to what the mills pay for it, to say nothing of interfering with the orderly distribution of cloth so necessary to keep the life blood flowing through the entire system. The mills criticize such practices and ask that they be eliminated. The shippers, however, have enjoyed the fruits of these practices for so long that they have come to regard them as vested rights.

Let them frankly admit that whenever such a practice results in a published quotation below *true value*, the shipper is benefited, for he is in a position to show the farmer that the price he proposes to pay for cotton is above what the newspaper reports that cotton to be worth. It is also quite an advantage to the shipper to have the certificated stock operated in such fashion that he can dump into it, at will, any cotton he happens to have on hand. A one-grade-one-staple rule might put an end to the little profits which grow out of combing and culling this stock, a practice, by the way, which has had something to do with reducing it to its present deplorable condition.

Mills' Viewpoint

Let us admit just as frankly that any practice which raises published quotations above *true value* works out to

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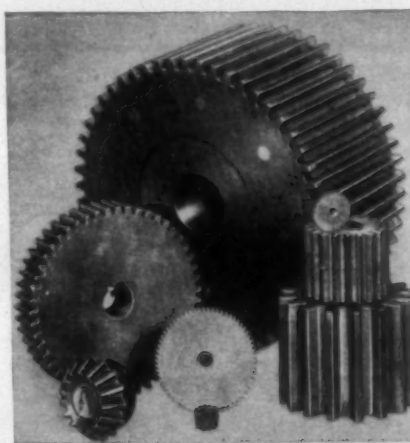
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the benefit of the mills, for many of the mills' customers measure cloth quotations by recorded margins above published cotton quotations. It is therefore quite natural that mills should resent the publication of quotations which indicate that they are paying less for cotton than they actually do pay. They look on this as a vicious and unfair trade practice and propose to use every legitimate means to correct it.

There will always be a no-man's-land between shipping and mill interests until the Exchange contract is so framed that published quotations reflect *true value*; no more, no less. The only sound solution of this problem lies in accurate determination of *true value*. If Exchange quotations run consistently, above *true value*, the contract should be loosened. If Exchange quotations run consistently, below *true value*, the contract should be tightened.

Farmers, shippers, exchanges and mills have a great common interest in developing a contract which attracts the speculative public. The greater the volume of speculation, the more useful the Exchanges become. The speculator is a great stabilizing influence. He takes risks that we, as trustees for our stockholders, cannot afford to take. He offers us insurance in the shape of a ready market for our hedges and he offers these things at a very reasonable cost. He must have wide latitude in making deliveries, for anything less leads straight to manipulated market. On the other hand he must deliver cotton in spinnable shape, for anything less drives from the market place legitimate interests who are prepared to support the market whenever cotton is offered below *true value*.

I should like to think that this controversy can be resolved by reasoned discussion with a representative of the Exchanges sitting as umpire. So little progress has been made by this method, however, that I have come to doubt its efficacy. I should like to feel that the Exchanges are neutral. An examination of the membership list of the New York Cotton Exchange, however, hardly warrants this conclusion. On this roster, exclusive of foreign names, there are twelve cotton manufacturers and there are ninety-one shippers. Among present officers, managers and committees and among a long list of former officers, I do not detect a solitary cotton mill name. On

the other hand, the names of prominent shippers occur quite frequently. Moreover, these manufacturers take little, if any, part in the affairs of the Exchange, whereas the shippers are most active in its management. I should like to feel that a committee of Cotton Exchange members composed equally of manufacturers and shippers could bring in the correct answer, but I am afraid that we would be faced with an equal division among these judges unless they choose a disinterested and impartial chairman.

In the past the Cotton Exchanges have performed a splendid service for the industry. They can do it again. They are not doing it now. To my friends on the Exchange, I say please, please be broad-minded enough to realize this and go about putting your house in order without delay. Surely, it is to your interest to do this voluntarily and not invite action from hands little noted for their gentleness.

M. I. T. Offers Special Course in Textile Analysis

Boston, Mass.—The Massachusetts Institute of Technology will offer a special program in principles of textile analysis during the coming summer session beginning July 24th and continuing through six weeks to September 1st. A comprehensive program for the study of textile technology and research will be conducted and will include lectures and demonstrations together with laboratory work for the six-week period each day, with the exception of Saturdays.

In the field of microscopical analysis the techniques for such determinations as sectioning, refractive index, wool and cotton quality, yarn twist and contraction, crimp, thickness, density, swelling, photomicrography, etc., will be discussed. Physical analysis, tensile strength, bursting strength, tearing strength, stretch, plasticity, elasticity, moisture effects, air and water permeability, abrasion, twist, crimp, torsional and flexural rigidity, resilience, etc., will be included.

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How to Prevent Uneven Yarn

(Continued from Page 16)

uneven yarn. First, the operators should be taught what to do, and what not to do. The frames should be cleaned and oiled properly, using the right oil, for the wrong oil will do a lot of damage. The piecing-in of roving is important, all tails should be broken as short as possible. The ends put up as quickly as possible after the bobbin has been turned loose and is running. The lint kept off of the rolls and cots, especially under the cot, on long draft spinning. Set all rolls properly. Set spindles properly, also rings, and guide wires. Remove all worn parts at once, such as gears, studs, bearings, journals, top rolls, roving skewers, travelers, spindles, bolsters, saddles, cap bars, stands, rings, guide wires. Keep the roving traverse in good working order at all times. See that the steel roll necks are not wobbly, and loose, or worn. See that they run true. Be sure the belts are in good shape, and have no thick or thin places in them, because this will make the frame run at varying speeds, or have a jumpy effect, making uneven yarn. The bands must be kept tight, and of even diameters, and with as small a knot as it is possible to use on them. The roving rods should be straight, and located just below the center of the bobbin of roving. The roving trumpets should be kept free of lint and waste. Good bobbins should be used only; badly fitted, or worn bobbins should be thrown away. The roving must be handled carefully, and not allowed to be slid along on top of the frame, or thrown loosely into a box. The roving should not have too much twist, or it will produce uneven yarn. The temperature and humidity should be kept as near constant as possible to make the work run well, and where the work runs well, it will produce even and better yarn. The yarn should be sized on each shift.

R. C. R.

NUMBER TEN

Practical mill men have been asking "How to Prevent Uneven Yarn?" since the beginning of cotton manufacturing. The question never has been solved and never will be completely solved. However, much can be accomplished toward reducing the percentage to a very low minimum and in the following paragraphs I shall endeavor to give my views on just how it should be done.

There are many conditions that cause this defect, so no single one can be pointed out. Therefore we must go to the beginning or raw stock and continue to the finished yarn to find a solution to the problem.

Each type of goods manufactured require a certain type of cotton, so care should be exercised in selecting the proper grade. When this is determined, the cotton should go through a mixing process on machines provided for this purpose. A good number of bales should be opened at one time and a small portion taken from each bale and placed in the machines, thereby causing the cotton to be as nearly uniform throughout as possible. This mixed mass of cotton is then conveyed to the pickers and in my opinion this is one of the most important machines used in cotton manufacturing to prevent uneven yarn. Excessive speeds should be eliminated on these machines and everything possible should be done to see that the cotton is properly cleaned and delivered to the



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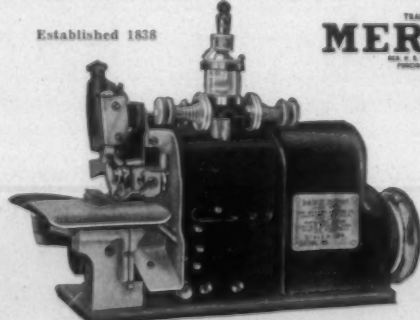
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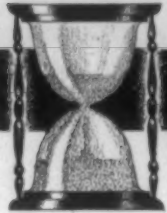
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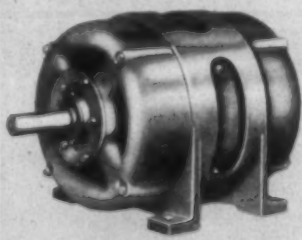
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next process in the form of a lap as even and without variation as possible.

When the laps reach the cards, the first thing to consider is replacing the empty lap with a full one. Bad piecings at both back and front of cards cause uneven sliver and consequently uneven yarn. The cards should be ground at regular intervals and the settings should be made by an experienced card grinder, who should also see that the clothing and mechanical defects are put into good condition. Any double or single sliver should be disposed of and the correct piecings made. The cards should be stripped as often as is necessary. Excessive speeds should not be tolerated, as this not only produces bad work but reduces the life of the machine.

The number of processes of drawing depends largely on the type of cotton used and the type of goods manufactured. A sufficient number should be used but excessive processing at this point is not necessary. A good superintendent or overseer should determine this without any trouble. Singlings and doublings should be removed from the stock and the proper piecings made. At this point rolls, both top and bottom, should receive much attention. They should be replaced when needed and the correct weight distribution should be obtained at all times in order to produce a smooth even sliver.

The stock then passes to the roving frames. Different numbers of processes are used at this point depending on the grade of cotton, fine or coarse work, long or regular draft, etc. Rolls, speeds and piecings should receive careful attention and singlings and doublings should not be allowed to pass to the next process. Skewer points and cups should be in good condition and roving trumpets should be free of anything that might cause the eye, which the roving passes through, to become clogged. This causes the roving to become stretched and the result is thick and thin places in the yarn or roving. Through all the above mentioned processes the machines should receive the necessary cleaning, oiling, and humidity. If all these points are taken into consideration and put into practice the roving should reach the spinning department in first-class condition and a good spinner should produce an even yarn. However, there are problems in this department that demand the attention of every employee and the overseer, second hand and section man should put forth every effort to educate them in the art of producing a yarn of the very finest quality. The skewer points and cups should be in good condition so the roving can be wound off without stretching. The trumpets, rolls, stands, necks and flutes should receive careful attention. The top rolls should be weighted properly and those that are defective replaced with new ones. There are certain mechanical points that must be attended to also. The frames should be level and in line, the spindles plumb, the guide wires set, good spindles and bolsters and plenty of oil in the spindle casings. All loose motion and mechanical defects on all machines should be attended to promptly. Drafting too much or inserting too little twist should not be practiced. All bands and tapes should have the proper tension and defective ones should be removed and replaced with new ones. The entire frame should be cleaned and oiled at regular intervals and the temperature and humidity should be as nearly correct as possible. Traveler rings should be smooth and clean and travelers should be changed when worn with the correct weight,

circle and flange. Singlings, doublings, and incorrect piecings should be as nearly eliminated as possible.

Many things have been mentioned but it is my opinion that all these points must be taken into consideration to produce an even yarn. It is also my opinion that if these faults are corrected, the percentage of uneven yarn will be very low.

"SPINNER."

NUMBER ELEVEN

The spinning room can make uneven yarn from perfect roving but who can make perfect yarn from uneven roving? Prevention, therefore, must start in the card room, and speaking broadly, the further back we go the more important becomes each process and each one offers a chance to prevent uneven yarn.

At every process, anything that tends to prevent a smooth, even flow of the stock from the creel onto the lap, can or bobbin onto which it is wound will tend to cause uneven yarn.

We will assume that all mixes are as uniform as possible and well blended. If a change is to be made the boss carder should be notified in advance so that he may prepare for the change.

Formerly we depended largely upon numerous doublings to prevent uneven yarn but new methods and processes have eliminated the larger part of those doublings so we must seek other means. Several devices are upon the market which will help prevent it but we must depend largely upon constant care and watchfulness upon the part of everyone concerned.

Our stock is now well mixed, well opened up and has reached the back of the picker in perfect condition. But here our chance for trouble begins.

Do we *know* that those pickers are as nearly perfect as it is possible to get them? Is that evener motion working just right? Are those dampers properly adjusted and are the fan speeds what they should be? What of the screen and cages? Are they somewhat bent or perhaps torn, yet being let go because they are still doing pretty good work? If we are to prevent uneven yarn, pretty good isn't good enough.

Are we sure that few chokes are being formed and that each one is being removed as promptly as possible? If it is allowed to stay until it drops and comes through in the lap, as large as your hand and hard as a brick, there is a nice chance for some uneven yarn. The same holds good if it is allowed to cause thin places in your lap.

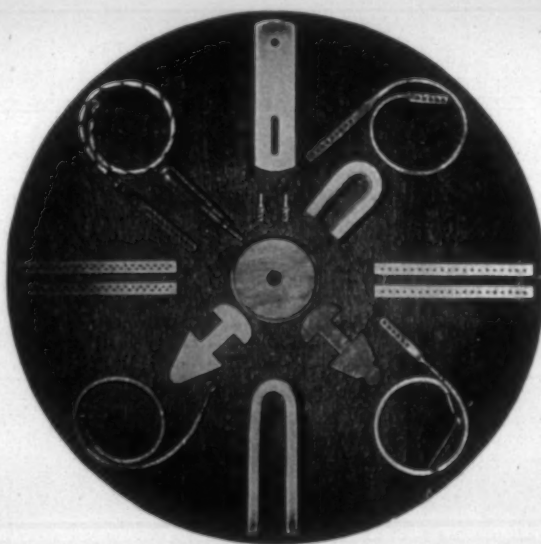
What carder has not held a section of laps to the light and seen those thin places or perhaps a thick place? And each inch of that picker lap means many, many yards of finished yarn. If that picker lap was important in the old days of multiple drawing and short draft, how much more so now that we have fewer doublings and longer draft?

All of us know that those scales in front of the picker are there for a purpose but are we sure that we are allowing as little variation as practical and that no laps are getting by that are just a little over or underweight? Of course, we would not allow our pickers to get into bad shape and we know that our picker tenders are dependable but there is no harm in checking them frequently.

We reach the card. Have any of those lap pins been

(Continued on Page 46)

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Summerville Mills Under New Setup Resumes Operations

Summerville, Ga.—The Summerville Cotton Mills, Summerville, Ga., closed for the past seven months, has resumed operations under new ownership and new management.

Owned by a group of about 40 former bondholders most of whom are Chattanoogaans, the textile plant employs about 350 persons in normal operation. The new management stated that approximately this number will be on the pay roll as soon as full operation is reached.

The plant is operated by the recently organized North Georgit Mill Company, the owners, and Curran & Barry of New York, former selling agent for the mills.

The North Georgia Mill Company is composed of the former bondholders who now hold the common stock of the corporation owning the plant.

Curran & Barry is participating in the operation of the mills through a newly organized operating company, the Summerville Manufacturing Company. Officers are Hugh Given, Rome, Ga., president; J. Morton Curran, Jr., secretary-treasurer; J. M. Curran and B. J. Barry, vice-presidents. All of the officers except Mr. Given are members of the firm of Curran & Barry of New York City. Frank E. Pittner, Jr., is superintendent of the plant.

The Summerville Mill, which began business about 35 years ago, has 17,000 spindles and 400 looms. It manufactures duck, osnaburgs, and suiting.

Calhoun, Ga., To Get Three Additional Bedsread Plants

Calhoun, Ga.—Calhoun's reputation as a leading town in the chenille bedsread industry gained impetus last month as two new places were opened here and a third firm began a building. The two companies which began operation have 56 machines. Work was begun on Coley Kay's spread building on Piedmont street.

The Kay building will be located on Piedmont street. Ten machines are in operation there now and a new building will be built there to house a larger number in the immediate future.

The Dixie Spread Company, located on N. Wall street, opened with 30-machine capacity. The owners, L. D. Neal, R. E. Pass and W. R. Richards, will employ 40 persons at present.

The J. D. & S. Spread Company, which occupies the Shugart & Son grocery building on Dixie Highway, employs 40 persons.

British Mill Activity Low

Washington, D. C.—A sharp drop in cotton textile activity in the United Kingdom was reported to the Department of Commerce recently by the American commercial attache at London.

Deliveries of raw cotton to mills in the United Kingdom during 1938 totaled approximately 1,188,000,000 pounds, the lowest amount recorded since 1931, the report disclosed.

Deliveries of cotton to the mills during 1938 decreased 20 per cent compared with 1937, although deliveries in 1937 were in excess of any year since 1929, the statistics show.

American cotton accounted for 47 per cent of the total deliveries during 1938 and were slightly above the proportionate share in 1937, when American cotton accounted for 42 per cent of the deliveries. Egyptian cotton accounted for 20 per cent of the total deliveries in 1938, compared with 19 per cent in 1937, it was stated.

Box Factory to be Opened in Greenville

The recently closed plant of Judson No. 2 Mill, Greenville, S. C., has been acquired by Gaylord Container Company, box manufacturing firm, and will be opened as a box factory employing 100 persons, officials of the Gaylord Company announced.

All of the plant's floor and warehouse space will be used by the Gaylord firm, it was indicated by L. J. Rosenberg, general manager.

It was estimated that operations would begin in the plant by June 15. The new factory will be devoted to the manufacture of corrugated cardboard containers largely designed for use by textile plants. The company is incorporated at \$12,000,000.00 and maintains factories at Tampa, Atlanta, St. Louis, Dallas, Houston, Milwaukee, Jersey City, and Bogalusa, La.

Textile Patents Granted Carolinians

Patents for textile use were recently granted to Carolinians, according to Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney of Charlotte, N. C.

E. R. Bond and C. A. Hobbs of Greensboro were awarded a patent on a method and means for encasing the ribs of loom reeds, the apparatus having means for folding a band of sheet metal around the ribs of the loom reed and cutting the bands at the ends of the reed and crimping the ends of the bands over the ends of the reed to thus hold the metallic covering in position on the loom reed. The method covered by this patent is the rolling of a strip of metal around the ribs and rolling the ends of the sheet over the ends of the rib to confine the sheet on the ribs.

Other patentees include: George F. Bahan for a sliding hook for loom harnesses which patent is assigned to Emmons Loom Harness Company; Wilson F. Tew of Elon College, N. C., for a spinner bobbin; E. K. Whitener and T. F. Suggs of Gastonia for a slasher, assigned to Cocker Machine and Foundry Company; A. Y. Dawson and I. R. Wagner of Oteen, N. C., for a surface scrubbing machine.

Less U. S. Cotton Is Bought By Nazis

Washington, D. C.—The Commerce Department reported recently that German imports of cotton from the United States decreased last year although the Reich's total purchases of the staple from all countries increased slightly.

Germany increased its total purchases about 2 per cent to 550,082,000 pounds, but due to lower prices the cost of this cotton was about 18 per cent less last year than in 1937.

Germany bought more cotton in 1938 than in the preceding year from Argentina, Brazil, Egypt and Mexico, but less from the United States, India, Peru and Turkey.

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How to Prevent Uneven Yarn

(Continued from Page 43)

used as crowbars or perhaps as a drift? If so, they are apt to be crooked. That crooked pin will tend to prevent an even motion of that unwinding lap. Just a moment, perhaps, but long enough to cause yards of uneven yarn. Worn studs or gears, binding gears, gears not properly meshed or with a tooth broken out may do the same. Slow motions may bind. Small things but important.

Of course we know that our gears all have the proper number of teeth and are properly meshed for no one but the fellows who are due to do so are allowed to change them. And our card hands are careful about their lapping and piecing up.

In regard to the evenness of the yarn, drawing is more important than cards, for there is fewer of them and here we get some doublings. Are we sure that our knockoff motions are working perfectly? That the creeling, piecing up and doffing is being done as it should be? An inch or two of singling, doubling or strained sliver means more yards of uneven yarn.

What of the rollers? Are they true and in good condition? Are the necks of the rollers and the roller stands not too badly worn? And of course the gears and studs must be looked after.

Fly frames and spinning have much in common. Creeling and piecing up should be properly done and rollers, roller stands, studs, gears and skewers kept in good condition. In addition to doublings and singlings, there is spindles and bolsters which may cause trouble. On all the machines, setscrews which are loose or have worn a groove, or loose keys may cause a jerky motion and uneven work.

Competition forces mills to demand a full day's work for a full day's pay, but are we sure that none of the help is overloaded? If so, something may be neglected. Who has not seen a frame hand back of a frame, creeling it while an end in front is broken and being wound upon the next bobbins? Or perhaps a bobbin in the creel has run empty or the end has broken. In either case there will be feet or even yards of doubling or singling when the frame hand gets to it.

He is working by the piece and must get production if he is to hold his frames. So there is a temptation not to wind off all of that doubling or singling and thus some more uneven yarn is made. The same principle applies to other machine tenders. So while insisting that they do a full day's work, let's make sure there's not more than can be done in the proper way.

The work will run better some days than others and if the load is set for the very best days there will be bad work and uneven yarn when the bad days come.

Overhauling, drafts, speeds and settings depend upon so many other factors that each mill must set its own standards. When a standard has been found that best suits that mill, then it should be lived up to.

No one should be allowed to change gears or settings upon any machine but those who are due to do so. Then if a mistake occurs, there is someone to be held responsible.

Cleaning and oiling also depend upon a number of factors. Again you must find the best standard for your own case and see that it is enforced. If allowed at all, compressed air, flaprags or fans must be used with care

for all of us know what slugs and gouts will do to the yarn.

And of course the yarn will suffer if strips, fly and motes are not removed often enough at the cards and pickers.

The humidity should be well regulated and frequent weighings made of the work. Thus you may find and correct any variation as quickly as possible.

If all these things are properly attended to, you will prevent uneven yarn. "BAMA."

February Cotton Consumption Up Sharply Over 1938

Washington, D. C.—The cotton situation during the past month, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, showed continued high domestic mill consumption, small exports and foreign consumption of American cotton, high spot prices of American cotton relative to foreign growths, and relative to futures quotations, and small stocks of "free" American cotton despite the record total domestic stocks.

Domestic mill consumption in February was one-third greater than in February last year, and with one exception was the largest for that month since 1929. Domestic consumption from August through February was one-eighth larger than a year earlier, and with one exception the largest for the period in ten years.

Unofficial reports indicate that mill activity during the first three weeks of March continued at a rate equal to or possibly higher than in February. In late February and early March, manufacturers' sales of unfinished cotton cloth are said to have materially exceeded output, but in the two weeks ended March 23rd they were apparently less than production.

During the first 20 days of March, exports of American cotton were about 28 per cent less than in the corresponding period last season. In February, they were one-third less than in February last year, only one-half as large as the preceding 10-year February average of 551,000 bales, and the smallest for the month in more than 50 years. For the seven months ended in February, domestic exports were 42 per cent less than in the first seven months of last season.

Foreign consumption of American cotton so far this season has been much smaller than usual but much larger relatively than the exports of American cotton. During the first seven months of this season, foreign mills consumed about one-sixth less American cotton than in the corresponding period last season and the smallest quantity for any like period in 20 years. As a result of the much greater decline in exports than in consumption, foreign stocks of American cotton now are low for this time of the marketing season, even relative to the prevailing low rate of consumption.

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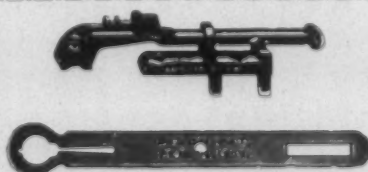
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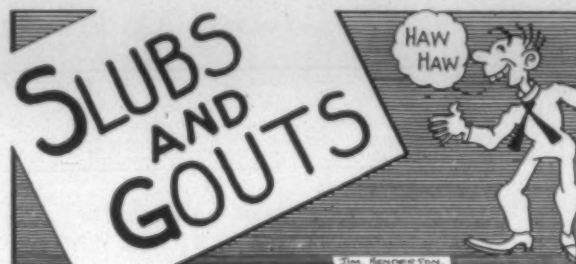
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From time to time there have been humorous and peculiar happenings around cotton mills or connected with cotton mill people and we would like to obtain a collection of such items. We invite our readers to send accounts of humorous or peculiar events and will pay \$1.00 for each which is deemed by us to be good enough to publish. None will be considered unless connected with a textile plant or a textile manufacturer. The names of those connected with the story need not be given. The name of the sender of the story need not be published, but must be given to us.

With All the Trimmings

About the time the cotton mills were getting started in the South the two children (boy and girl) of a widow living in the country prevailed upon their mother to take them to the nearby town to try to get jobs in a small cotton mill there.

When they arrived at the mill, via mule drawn wagon, the mother told the superintendent that she wanted jobs for her two children, saying that the boy was a carder and the girl a spinner.

"All right," the superintendent replied, "I can use a spinner and a card hand. Report to work at 6 o'clock in the morning."

The next morning when the boss arrived on the job the widow and her two children had their wagon backed up to the platform and loaded with their hand cards and a spinning wheel.

"All right," the woman said, "here we are. Where do you want us to put our machinery?"

J. F. W.

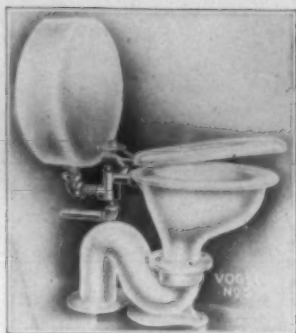
Spinner Sotter Hoper

One day when I was working in a mill in Atco, Ga., I was talking to one of the employees, and I asked him what his job was. He said, "I'm a spinner sotter hoper." It was not until I saw him on his job that I knew he was a spindle setter helper.

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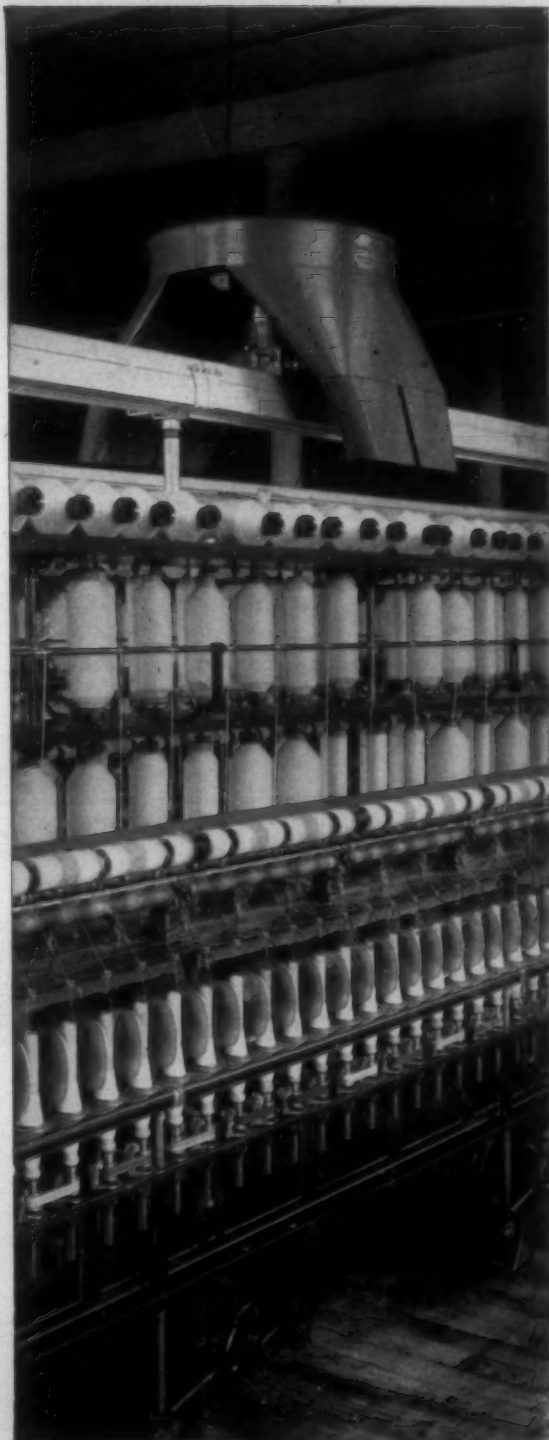
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